

VC 74214

THE *Country* GUIDE

In This Issue . . .

- CFA Policy for '59
- Ranger of Sun Dance
- Spring Wardrobe

Appreciation

CANADA'S NATIONAL RURAL MONTHLY



FEBRUARY 1959



How to revive a tired shopper

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Our Nuisance Grounds

by G. W. ROBERTSON

UNTIL very recently it looked the same as do the nuisance grounds of many villages the size of ours. Frankly, it had become a disgraceful mess and we had grown so used to it that we hardly realized anything was amiss. After all it started when the village did.

There were piles of ashes—a reminder of the fact that a few years ago we all burned wood and coal instead of the gas and oil we use now. Among the untidy collection of what-nots were old hand-powered washing machines, hand-powered clothes wringers, wash tubs and washboards, an item youngsters of today scarcely recognize. In the heap were any number of old car bodies—model T's and Chev Four-Nineties and others of similar age. More recent additions to the pile included car bodies of recent design, numerous items of farm equipment, rusty saws and other worn out tools, shovels and hoes, old barrels and tin cans of every size, shape and condition. Certainly a great part of the record of our ever changing manner of living was there.

ONE day a health officer paid us a visit. In the interest of brevity we will merely indicate that there may have been a few factors in our community reasonably satisfactory—we do have power, we do have running water, our sidewalks are paved, etc.—but our nuisance grounds did not please him a bit. He suggested very strongly that our village council should do something about it.

Do something the council did. They approached our municipality to obtain the use of the required machinery and men. When time permitted, the job was tackled and completed in a matter of 3 days. In that brief period of time the accumulated clutter of 40 years was cleared away. First a huge ditch was opened in the ground. Bulldozers went to work on the piles of junk. Into the ditch they shoved the rubble. Back and forth over the top of it they ran squashing everything into an unrecognizable mass. Then earthmoving buckets brought back the dirt which had first been removed from the ditch. They piled it in a reasonably tidy mound.

That much, in the normal course of events, would probably provide a satisfactory ending for our little story, but this time it is even more pleasant to go a little farther. The men and machines, after covering the first ditch, proceeded to open another one of similar size—5 to 6 feet deep, 20 or more feet wide and all of 200 feet long. As they removed the earth they added it to the first pile, making a sizeable but tidy mound of earth. For several years to come it should now be possible for anyone to bring unwanted materials to this nuisance ground and find a spot that is both approachable and adequate in every way for purposes of disposal. Each year it should be possible to backfill part of the big ditch. In due time this arrangement will have discharged the purpose for which it was intended, but by then it should be possible to establish a new nuisance grounds if such is necessary.

THE Country GUIDE

Incorporating The Nor'-West Farmer and Farm and Home
CANADA'S NATIONAL RURAL MONTHLY

In This Issue

- **MILK WITHOUT CANS.** Farmers and dairymen give their opinions for and against bulk milk handling in a special report by Don Baron on page 15.

- **SERIAL STORY.** Readers frequently ask why The Guide doesn't run serials. Well, this month we are happy to announce the start of an exciting adventure in four parts, "Ranger of Sun Dance," by John Patrick Gillese (page 56).



JOHN PATRICK GILLESE

THE PAST IN THE PRESENT. Some suggestions for preserving a little of Canada's past are found in a feature on small community museums on page 66.

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COVER: For this month's subject we turn from the beautiful, but cold out-of-doors to the warmth of affection between a girl and her dog.

—Eva Luoma photo.

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Editorials

Preserving Continuity of Ownership

TRADITIONALLY, farming has been a family-centered business. Many farms in Canada have been passed on from father to son through several generations. Each generation in turn has taken considerable pride in maintaining this continuity and in striving diligently to enhance the value of the farm enterprise and the comforts and beauty of the farm home. The motives were not only the personal satisfaction of a job well done and the knowledge that the members of the family who left the farm had been given a good start in life, but the desire to leave the home place an even better one for a member of the family or a close relative.

Great importance has been attached to this phenomenon. The farm environment and the rural community have been considered superior places in which to live and raise a family. Farm families have been closer to nature, felt they enjoyed more freedom and experienced a full and happier home life than their city cousins. For many, farming has been considered as an ideal life—an independent and dignified role, and an opportunity to contribute the food and fiber essential to the maintenance of human life and welfare.

Gradually more and more technological and economic forces have been brought to bear on the farming industry. In recent years this has been taking place at an accelerated rate. As a result, the trend to fewer, larger and more specialized farms with much higher capital and management requirements has been stepped up. Capital requirements have increased to such an extent that it has become increasingly difficult for a farmer, during his productive years, to accumulate sufficient money to finance an economically sized farm unit. Likewise, the questions of how best to operate the farm with members of the family, and how best to transfer the farm from one generation to the next have become much more acute.

These developments are the basis for much of the social and political unrest in agriculture and have led to growing concern among farm people about continuity of ownership. In fact, it has been frequently stated that the traditional pattern of the farmer being the owner, manager and operator of his business at one and the same time is being seriously threatened, and that the family farm is in danger of disappearing.

ONE approach to these problems, which the farm family can exploit, is to make certain that no stone is left unturned in arriving at the best possible farm family business arrangements and estate planning. Many of our readers have undoubtedly been following the series of four articles by Dr. J. C. Gilson on the theme "Keeping the Farm in the Family," which began in our November issue and concludes in this one.

The advantages to both the father and son in working out a satisfactory operating agreement have been emphasized by Dr. Gilson. Such an agreement may help to build a larger and a more efficient farm business, assure the son of a future in farming, and permit the father to retire gradually from the business as he gets older. Above all, it is one way of keeping the son on the farm and the farm in the family.

It has been made quite clear, also, that farm families should not, in most cases, depend on the laws of inheritance to transfer the farm from one generation to the next. It may take months and even years of costly legal procedures to settle a family farm estate where a

farmer dies without a will. Other types of transfer arrangement are available, each with their own advantages, which can assure equitable treatment for the son on the farm, the non-farm heirs, and a reasonable degree of security for the parents during their retirement and old age. Still another point to be noted is that it is not easy to work out suitable business arrangements for the family farm in the type of economic climate that prevails. The time has come when the farmer must seek advice from the proper specialists, including professional farm managers, accountants, lawyers and bankers. Indeed, he may have no choice if he wants to keep the farm in the family.

Dr. Gilson has attempted in these articles to answer many of the questions that are troubling farm people. The articles are creating considerable interest, and we believe they can be helpful to a great many people.

In spite of the revolution in agriculture the family farm can survive and continue to be kept in the family circle, providing the family is prepared to do something about it. We can do no more than recommend that those who have delayed making a decision on this problem should give their own situation careful study, seek advice from those who can help them, and implement a plan that best suits their particular circumstance.

The Crow's Nest Rates

NUMEROUS public pronouncements have been made recently by responsible citizens in which the validity of maintaining the existing statutory Crow's Nest Pass rates on grain have been seriously questioned. They have come from such people as senior railway officials and at least one bank president. Several daily newspaper editors and columnists, particularly in Ontario, have joined the band wagon without, obviously, any real understanding of what they are talking about. As a result the public has been told that the Crow's Nest rates are one of the villains of the serious railway problem facing our nation.

Under such circumstances Prime Minister Diefenbaker deemed it necessary to take a stand on the matter. His statement in the House of Commons debate on the Speech from the Throne to the effect that the Conservative Government does not intend to interfere with the Crow's Nest rates comes as welcome and gratifying news.

The Government has every justification for its stand.

Parliamentary control of export grain rates in Western Canada to the Lakehead and to the Pacific Coast is necessary because of the special nature of the business of growing grain for export and from its relation to the economy of the West and to that of all Canada.

There are further important considerations including the fact that the wheat growing industry is vulnerable to world conditions beyond Canadian control. The grain rates are a direct levy upon the farmer which he is incapable of transferring to others. Those rates are not, and cannot be, held down by the influence of competition from other forms of transportation, or by the influence of the principle of "what the traffic will bear," both of which are highly important in regard to other freight rates.

Moreover, no one has proven that the Crow's Nest rates are not profitable to the railways, nor, indeed, how profitable they might be under proper accounting practices. Neither is there any evidence to prove that because the

agreement was made in 1897, and the current prevailing rates have been maintained since 1925, that the agreement should not now be binding, or that the rates are not, in fact, fair and reasonable to the railways.

The development of the grain growing industry and of the Prairies generally has been a matter of national policy. Such policy, first covered by a solemn contract willingly entered into by Canadian Pacific, has been embodied in legislation passed and repeatedly confirmed by Parliament.

The Government's decision clearly reaffirms this policy and the principle of excluding these rates from the jurisdiction of the Board of Transport Commissioners. There should be no deviation from this policy and its underlying principle. We suggest, as we have before, that the ultimate solution to the rail transportation problem lies in the findings of a far-reaching and searching inquiry into present methods of operation of the railways, including all cost factors, and the extent to which costs can be reduced, either by pooling of traffic or by other improvements in efficiency.

UCO Found a Way

OF the many and diverse problems confronting Canadian agriculture, perhaps no other caused as much concern in 1958 as the speed of vertical integration and contract production.

As long ago as last March we carried a feature on the subject and discussed the phenomenon on this page. At the time we suggested that what was required was objective and alert thinking and study, followed by the prompt action of farm people and their organizations to meet the challenges presented by the trend.

An announcement made at the United Co-operatives of Ontario annual meeting recently marked the first major break through in this direction by a farmer-owned organization since that time. Hugh Bailey, general manager of UCO, stated that his organization was prepared to invest \$2 million in a program of agricultural integration. The program is designed to meet the heavy farm demand for production contracts, and at the same time to help farmers maintain control over their own operations.

Working through a new contract sales department, UCO will assist farmer-owned local co-ops to establish their own contract production programs and help provide them with financing and supervision. It is reported that for the present UCO's contracting interest will be mainly in hog and turkey production.

It is perfectly obvious that UCO believes vertical integration and the increasing use of contract production techniques are here to stay, and that it is up to co-operatives to provide the leadership this force in agriculture requires. It is also obvious from remarks made by UCO officials that while they consider they now have a sound basic program, they will need to build onto it as time and resources permit. Production manager Hamish MacLeod has warned that the integration of production is not enough, and to be fully effective it should be tied in with marketing.

UCO is to be commended for its action. However, it is doubtful if independent action on the part of co-operatives is enough. Other co-ops will need to consult with UCO and similar organizations about the integration of co-operatives one with another. In this way they could provide the comprehensive type of service that contract production appears to require.

In the words of Prof. J. M. Tinley, in addressing the American Institute of Co-operation in August, "The problems (of co-op integration) are many and involved; there is a considerable degree of urgency; the stakes are high; the research workers are few and scattered. Co-ordination among researchers—and with co-operatives—is vital."

Letters

Cover Pictures

Dear Sirs:

Due to the fact you use color cover pictures, I wish to enquire if you secure photographic material for your publications from the public? I have a color negative, which produced an interesting color print. If this picture should meet the necessary qualifications, could you use such a picture? If so I would be glad to send it to you.

MRS. JEAN JAMES,
R.R. 5, Chatham, Ont.

We accept submissions for cover pictures from any source. Their suitability depends on the color composition, whether they can be enlarged and are the right shape, whether the subjects are appropriate for our publication, and what other cover pictures we have already scheduled. Color transparencies are preferred. These remain the property of the photographer, who is paid for the right to use them, and they are returned to him after publication.—Ed.

Bouquets

Dear Sirs:

Thank you for a really good magazine. We have subscribed to quite a large number of magazines in the past, but The Country Guide is the only one we have stuck to, and I believe that for information and entertainment it just can't be beat.

FRANK W. FIDLER,
New Westminster, B.C.

Dear Sirs:

I enjoy your sewing hints and stories about wildlife.

MRS. C. L. BROWN,
Dauphin, Man.

Wider Markets

Dear Sirs:

I would like to commend your January editorial on "Trade Attacks," particularly the last paragraph.

I think your reasoning and deductions are perfectly sound and that we farmers should, indeed, press for wider markets and the surest way to obtain them is by showing a willingness to accept foreign goods, in as great a volume as possible, from those countries who want our products.

We should not put too much dependence on the U.S. market, as their products of all kinds are about the same as our own and, therefore, we can hardly expect them to buy ours except when they have shortages.

Our best opportunities are Europe, Britain and those huge, hungry populations of the East who are constant buyers of foodstuffs. So let this country make up its mind that if we wish to sell we have to buy.

The world is definitely moving toward freer trading and co-operation. This is not only a high ideal—it is a profound necessity if we would continue to exist. Canada, with its prestige and its tremendous resources, could well be a leader in this.

JOHN HAYNE,
Brights Grove, Ont.

(Please turn to page 24)

Letters intended for publication should not exceed 200 words.—Ed.

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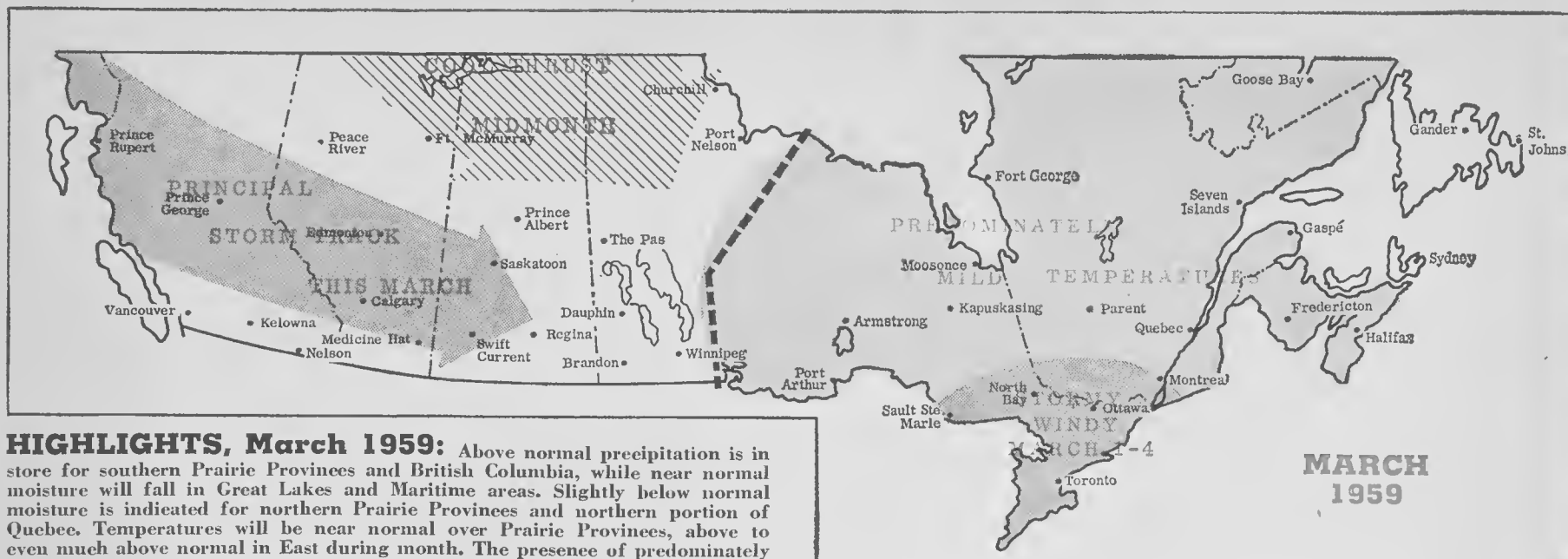
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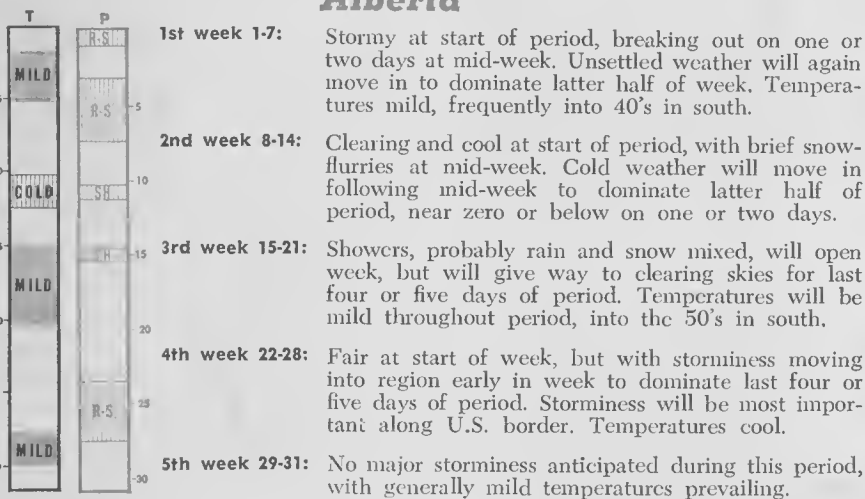
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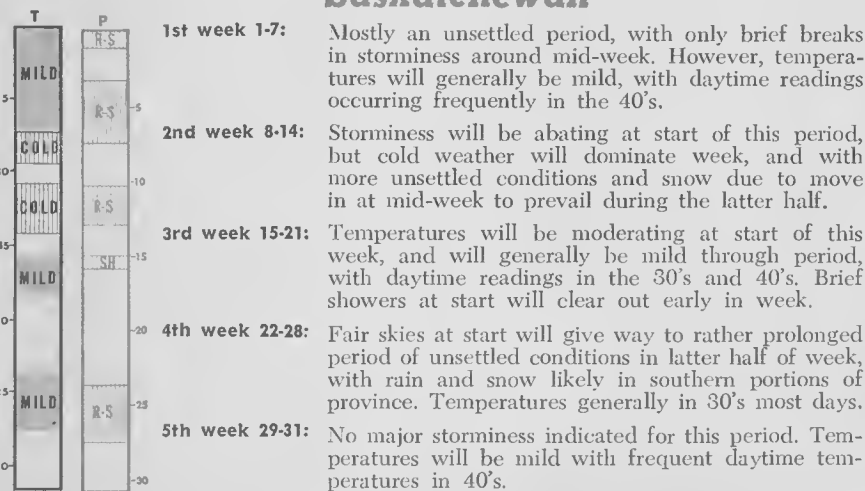
HIGHLIGHTS, March 1959: Above normal precipitation is in store for southern Prairie Provinces and British Columbia, while near normal moisture will fall in Great Lakes and Maritime areas. Slightly below normal moisture is indicated for northern Prairie Provinces and northern portion of Quebec. Temperatures will be near normal over Prairie Provinces, above to even much above normal in East during month. The presence of predominately maritime air over entire country will tend to discourage extremely cold temperatures.

(Allow a day or two either way in using this forecast. It should be 75 per cent right for your area, but not necessarily for your farm.—ed.)

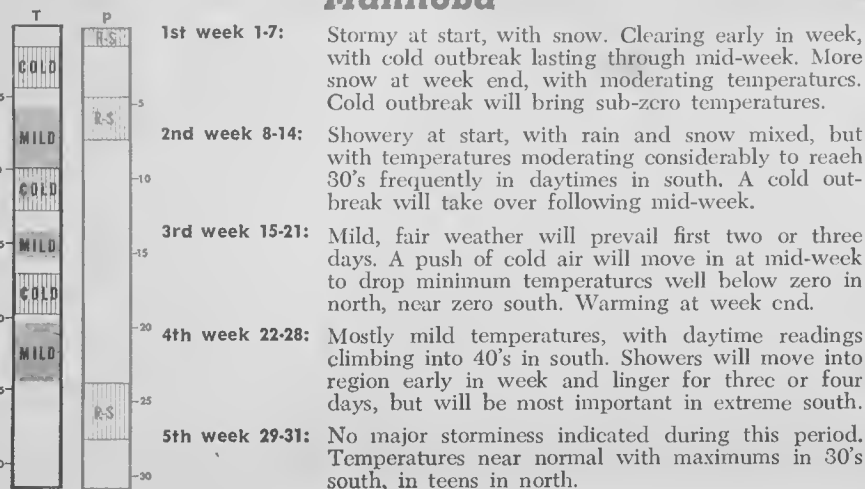
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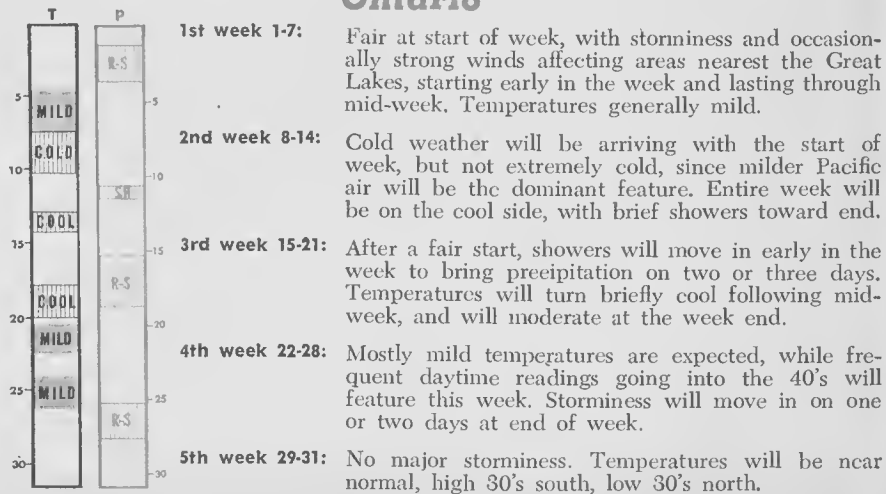
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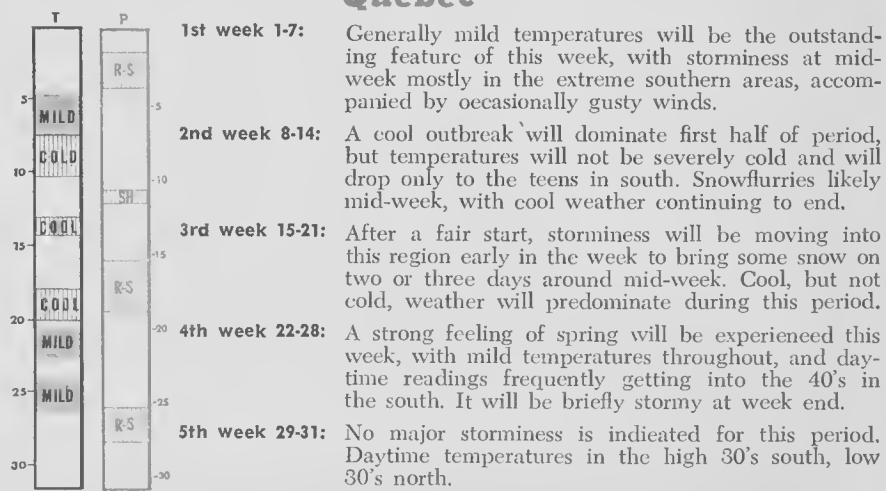
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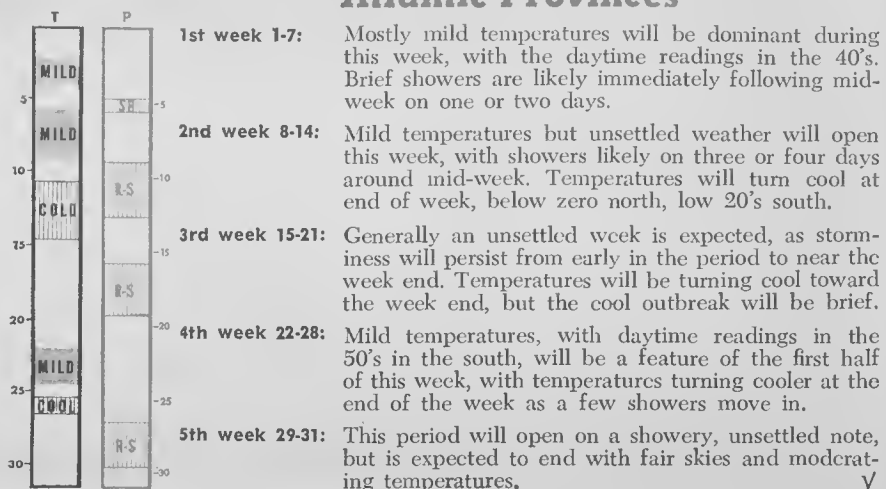
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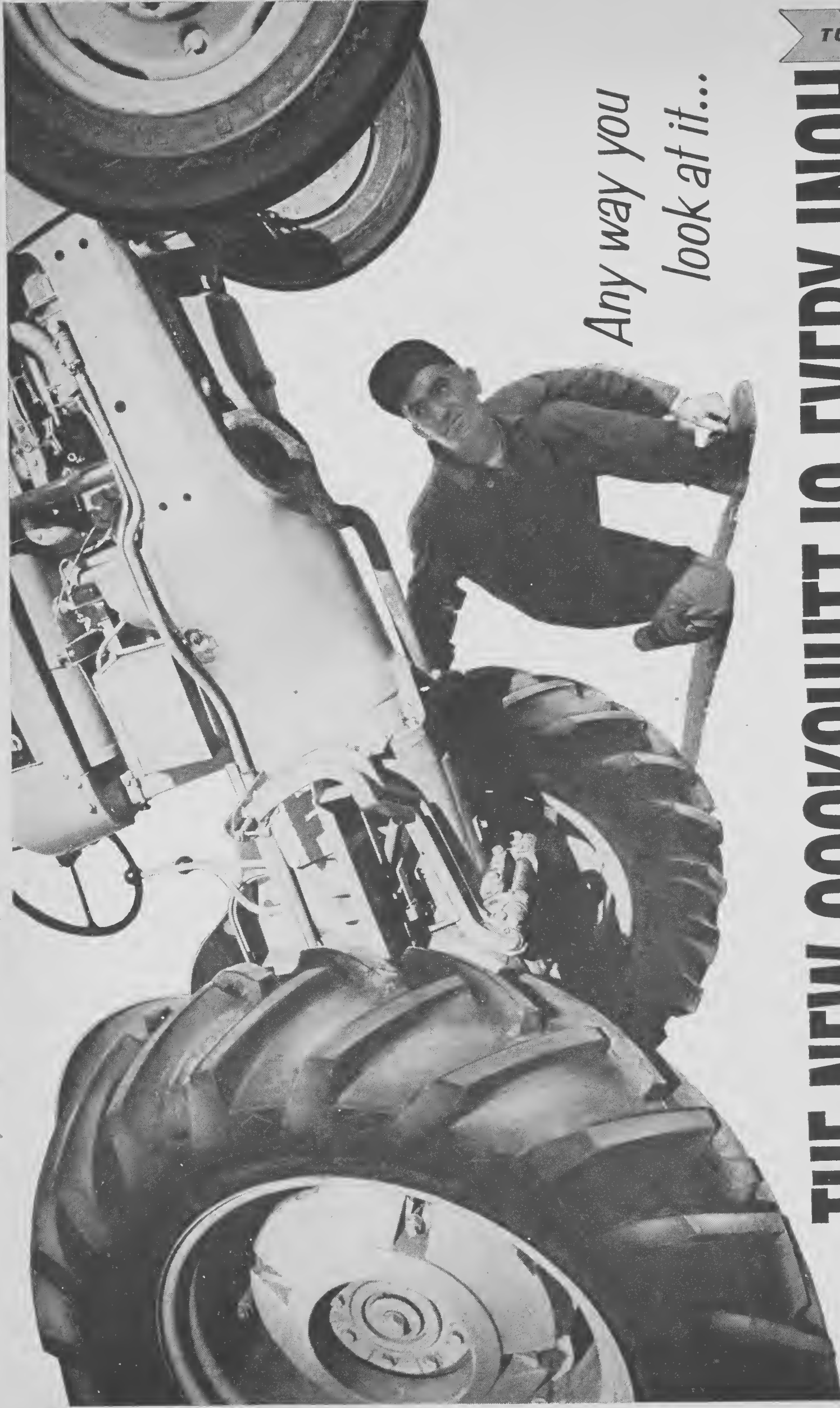


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What's Happening

SUPREME COURT RULES ON DEMURRAGE

Two major decisions affecting Canada's freight rates were handed down January 27 by the Supreme Court of Canada. The court ruled that the railways are entitled to assess demurrage on boxcars at western terminal elevators; it also ruled that freight rates on grain going to British Columbia need not be reduced. Both decisions were unanimous.

The demurrage issue dates back to 1956. Following a railways' announcement that demurrage would be levied on boxcars remaining unloaded 48 hours following arrival at terminals, grain handling companies appealed to the Board of Transport Commissioners. In May 1958 the board ruled in favor of demurrage after 10 days free time. It exempted cars arriving at terminals between March 1 and the opening of navigation in April. The U.G.C. and Northwest Line Elevators, supported by the wheat pools, carried their appeal to the Supreme Court. ✓

DAIRY FARMERS DILEMMA

Something of the dilemma facing Canadian dairy farmers today was revealed in a last-minute resolution added to the general policy statement of the Dairy Farmers of Canada at their 1959 annual meeting, held at Calgary in January.

"Resolved that the Dairy Farmers of Canada, through its member organizations, urge Canadian dairy producers to avoid the ill effects which would accrue to the dairy economy from any unusual expansion of production operations at this time."

Our dairy farmers (and cows) are just too efficient. Although cow numbers are down 17 per cent, milk production per cow is up 35 per cent. Output per man on Canadian farms has increased over 100 per cent.

Said Dr. H. H. Hannam, president of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, "these figures are a good illustration of the fact that farm efficiency and its resultant abundant output is partially responsible for getting us into serious marketing difficulties, which in turn are bringing on surplus and price problems."

At the Federal-Provincial conference last November, Agriculture Minister Douglas Harkness warned about overproduction of dried skim milk and other dairy products, yet rejected the idea of government imposed production quotas.

What can be done to halt the trend to greater production? We could ask farmers to cut cow numbers so as to limit their production, or to take lower prices for their products. They might, if union workers would agree to a nice big wage reduction, or business firms voluntarily reduce their profits. Should dairy farmers lower the feeding value of their stock rations, and try to cut their per cow output? In short, should we ask them to ignore the pleas of extension workers for more efficiency, and become sloppy operators? Maybe they should sell their herds to feedlots, and go out of the milk business? But how about

later on, when we need those herds to supply our growing population? This future need alone is ample justification for our dairy price support system.

That was the essence of Resolution 15, the added resolution. Cut costs and increase efficiency wherever you can, that's only sound business. But don't expand the scale of your operations. W. B. Rettie, Fergus, Ont.—the organization's president—put it this way, "we decided to co-operate with the Government and not overload the floor price program."

The Dairy Farmers did, however, ask for an increase in the floor price of butter to 64 cents to take care of increased production costs. A panel on price pooling also agreed that some form of marketing control would have to come eventually in every producing area, and favored a joint producer-government scheme similar to the one in operation in the lower mainland area of Vancouver.

Voting on the last day of the meeting saw W. B. Rettie retained as president, Frank E. Lutes, Berry Mills, N.B., as first vice-president, and J. T. Monkhouse, Winnipeg, as second vice-president. New directors elected were: G. M. Strudwick, Balgonie, Sask.; Arcade Bedard, La Broquerie, Man.; Romeo Legault, Devittville, P.Q.; Max Thompson, Victoria, P.E.I.; and G. A. McCague, Harriston, Ont. ✓

ANNOUNCE RESEARCH INSTITUTE HEADS

Appointments to seven research institutes being established in Ottawa with the re-organization of the Canada Department of Agriculture include:

Plant Research, Dr. H. A. Senn, head, Botany Unit, Science Service; Genetics and Plant Breeding, Dr. A. W. S. Hunter, Horticulture Division, Experimental Farms Service; Dairy Technology, Dr. C. K. Johns, head, Dairy Bacteriology and Dairy Technology Laboratory; Microbiology, Dr. Harry Katznelson, chief, Bacteriology Division, Science Service; Animal Research, Dr. A. R. G. Emslie, chief, Chemistry Division, Science Service; Soils, Dr. P. C. Stobbe, Field Husbandry Division, Experimental Farms Service; Entomology, G. P. Holland, head, Insect Systemic and Biological Control Unit, Science Service.

The institutes will be engaged primarily in basic research on agricultural problems. ✓

CHAROLAIS ASSOCIATION FORMED

Increasing interest in the Charolais breed of cattle has led to the formation of the Canadian Charolais Association with headquarters in Calgary. The initial meeting held in the foothills city last month saw over 90 people decide such questions of policy as registering and recording rules, an inspection system, and artificial insemination.

A move to have the new organization adopt the same rules and regulations as the American Charolais Association (which would have put

heavy restrictions on the use of A.I. and delayed development of the breed in this country) was discarded. Delegates voted overwhelmingly to accept the A.I. regulations of the Joint Dairy Breeds Association, namely, that any breeder can obtain semen from any approved A.I. service. The group did, however, sanction the acceptance of the American standard which requires 31/32 Charolais breeding for any registered animal, and most favored a visual inspection be made of animals to be registered. From the interest displayed at the meeting, it's almost certain the new organization will officially endorse R.O.P. testing.

A provisional board of 11 directors appointed to chart the course of the Charolais group includes: Murray Little, Markham, Ont.; O. W. Richards, Saskatoon, Sask.; and Bill Gilchrist, Maple Creek, Sask. From Alberta: Ray Branum, Craigmyle; Eleanor Bennett, Pincher Creek; Wayne and Max Malmberg, Cardston; James Rawe, Strome; Bud Tull, Forestburg; and Ed Lyons, Cheadle. The board later selected Ray Branum as president, Wayne Malmberg and Bill Gilchrist, first and second vice-presidents, and John Bellachey as secretary-treasurer. ✓

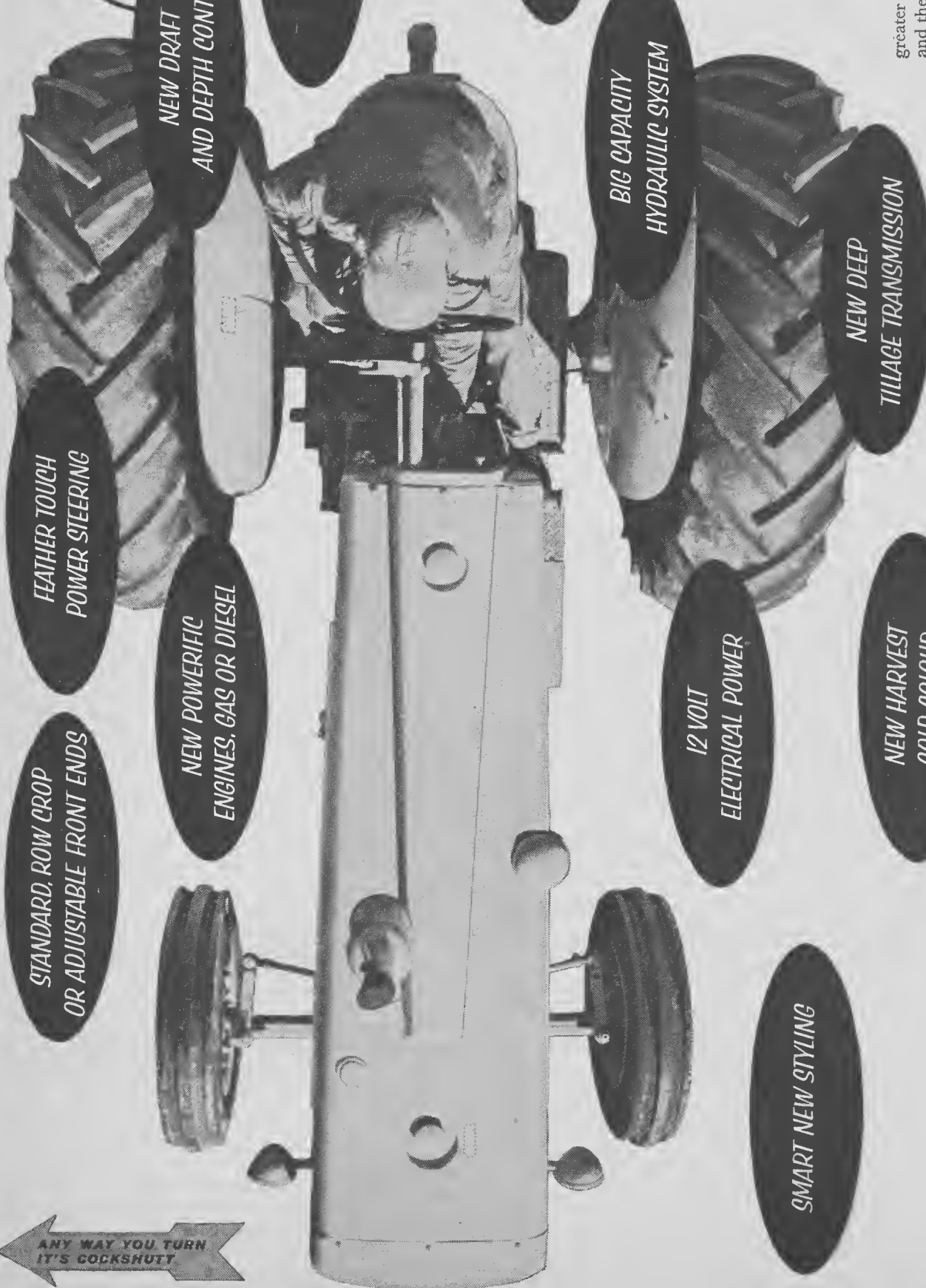
JUNIOR FARMERS LAUNCH CAMPAIGN

Alberta's junior farm union members have launched a campaign to raise \$35,000 for a youth camp to be located on Gold Eye Lake in the Eastern Slope Rocky Mountain Conservation area. It will provide an educational, recreational and leadership training ground for Alberta's farm youth. Present plans call for leadership courses to train young people in public speaking, debating, chairman- (Please turn to page 82)

FAO APPOINTMENT



J. E. (Ed) O'Meara becomes agricultural co-operatives specialist with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) with headquarters in Rome, Italy, on March 1. He was formerly in charge of co-operative statistics and research with the Canada Department of Agriculture and latterly area supervisor for United Co-operatives of Ontario. ✓



STANDARD, ROW CROP
OR ADJUSTABLE FRONT ENDS

FEATHER TOUCH
POWER STEERING

NEW POWERFIC
ENGINES, GAS OR DIESEL

NEW DRAFT
AND DEPTH CONTROL

LIVE PTO

INSTANTANEOUS
3-POINT HITCH

BIG CAPACITY
HYDRAULIC SYSTEM

12 VOLT
ELECTRICAL POWER

SMART NEW STYLING

NEW DEEP
TILLAGE TRANSMISSION

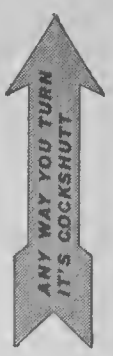
NEW HARVEST
GOLD COLOUR

And here's another
way to look
at it!



The 1959 Cockshutt tractor! Built for men who get a bang out of farming with *real* power. Its sleek lines and handsome "harvest gold" colour give you the first hint of its power. But get behind the wheel and you'll find it rides as good as it looks—smoothly glides you through the toughest spots, effortlessly pulls even the deepest tillage tools. And you'll see your muscles multiplied by its big-capacity hydraulic system that makes short work of most jobs around the farm. There's no greater satisfaction than owning a good, dependable, hard-working tractor... and they don't come any better than Cockshutt, made right here in Canada. Try one out. Your Cockshutt dealer will be happy to make a date to demonstrate. And remember, it's the *pullingest*, *workingest* tractor you've ever seen—built like a brick barn.

COCKSHUTT - THE PULLINGEST, WORKINGEST TRACTOR and it's built like a brick barn!





SEED SUPPLIES, both registered and certified, for cereals, flax, soybeans, field peas and beans, and hybrid corn, will meet demand this spring, and prices should be close to 1958 levels. Main hay and pasture seeds, except alfalfa, should be sufficient, with retail prices likely higher than last year. Certified alfalfa seed of varieties adapted to Canada is available from U.S.A.

LESS FODDER now than a year ago, but varying between regions. Prairies and British Columbia may have local shortages of roughage if feeding season is prolonged. Supplies of mill feeds are expected to show little change from past crop year.

STOCKS OF OATS are 8 per cent lower than a year ago, while domestic disappearance of feed oats this crop year is expected to be higher. Carryover will likely be reduced to around 100 million bu. by July 31.

FLAXSEED PRICE is showing little change, since world market for linseed oil is quite stable, at least until Southern Hemisphere flax crop is taken off by late winter.

LIVESTOCK'S UPWARD TREND in volume marketed is expected to continue in 1959. Strong export demand for cattle and beef, and lower pork prices, should reduce consumption of beef and veal still further. However, pork, mutton and lamb supplies should rise to maintain meat consumption per capita at last year's level.

POULTRY MEAT production will likely set a new record in 1959, with continuing expansion in turkeys and chicken broilers. Expansion could result in further reduction in chicken broiler prices, and prices for turkeys may be lower too.

FLUID MILK SALES expected to increase 2 to 3 per cent above 1958, and ice cream consumption a similar amount. Per capita butter consumption not likely to decline further and total consumption may be larger than in 1958. Record output of evaporated whole milk probable, with prices same as last year.

TOBACCO CONSUMPTION continues to rise, and helped by anticipated firm export demand should result in record average prices. Production in 1958 exceeded 200 million lb. (green) for first time.

APPLE PRODUCTION should continue upward swing in 1959. Exports for 1958-59 season will likely be smaller than year earlier, and national average price not expected to equal 1957-58 average.

POTATO CROP declined about 9 per cent last year, and exports should be less owing to lower U.S. price. If acreage remains the same, 1959 crop should be larger than last year's, which was affected by poor weather.

What Farm Organizations Are Doing

AFA JOINS OTTAWA MARCH

Alberta Federation of Agriculture, at its annual convention in Edmonton last month, by motion agreed to co-operate with the Farmers' Union of Alberta and other farm organizations as far as practicable in the proposed delegation to Ottawa in support of deficiency payments for grain.

It also recommended a new ministerial post in the provincial cabinet. The minister, to be known as the Minister of Co-operation, would deal with the problems and operations of the co-operative movement in the province through a separate department.

Several amendments to the Farm Purchase Credit Act were recommended:

"That a board be set up, composed of personnel appointed by the Government; that there be no municipal liability; that the board be responsible for supervising the loans, both as to lending and collecting; that loans be available up to 80 per cent of purchase price to a maximum loan of \$20,000 at an interest rate not exceeding 4 per cent simple interest on repayment terms extending to 30 years; that the balance of the purchase price be arranged between vendor and purchaser; and that loans for stock and equipment be included."

J. M. Bentley, of Edmonton district, succeeded G. L. Harrold as president. V

VACCINATION PROGRAM URGED

Livestock owners in Ontario are being urged by the Ontario Farmers' Union to have their herds vaccinated against rabies without delay. Gordon L. Hill, OFU president, claims that a vaccination program to cover the thousands of farm animals in Ontario should begin immediately to have animals immunized before they are turned to pasture in the spring.

Mr. Hill was critical of the failure of the Federal Government to consider the plight of Ontario farmers who, he said, are bearing the brunt of the current rabies epidemic. In his view the epidemic is likely to be more severe next summer. V

FU BRIEFS

Saskatchewan Farmers' Union, in a brief to the Saskatchewan Government, recommended an increase in the annual budget of the department of agriculture to permit broadened farm management and agricultural extension services and research in the economic and social effects of vertical integration, marketing, irrigation and diversification of crops.

The brief pointed to the need for comprehensive farm credit and crop insurance programs and asked the Saskatchewan Government to:

- Consider a research project to determine the effectiveness of weather modification;

- Introduce amendments to the Rural Municipality Act to provide that notice of farm union membership

dues be placed on tax notices each year and to permit ratepayers to pay dues to municipal secretaries.

It devoted considerable attention to co-operative development and asked the government to:

- Include more material on the co-operative movement in primary, secondary and university curricula;

- Establish scholarships to encourage young people to specialize in co-operative methods and rural leadership;

- Co-ordinate and expand adult education in the province as recommended by last year's co-op seminar, a first step to be study of co-op extension work anticipating a streamlining of co-operative education especially as carried on by field staff;

- Initiate studies to determine the feasibility of a co-operative meat packing plant;

- Set up a provincial agency to direct and encourage co-operative research;

- Provide uniform and reliable statistics on co-operatives as the basis for more effective research;

- Incorporate a provincial co-operative housing authority.

The brief expressed concern that present trends toward contract farming and vertical integration could conceivably reduce the farmer to the status of a serf.

Other recommendations called for future marketing board plebiscites to be held in conjunction with municipal elections; expansion of the agricultural machinery administration; and larger bonds for representatives of seed companies. V

Manitoba Farmers' Union, in its annual brief to the Provincial Government, asked immediate action to establish a comprehensive crop insurance program, financed by provincial and federal governments. It also suggested that any such plan be submitted to farm organizations for study and comment before presentation to government.

The brief commended government action to provide farm credit but criticized interest rates of 5 per cent and 6 per cent, claiming these rates discouraged those who needed assistance.

The brief urged a farm equipment testing bureau, and a provincial government commission, or committee, to study: farm machinery prices; standardization of essential parts; provision of adequate repair depots; regulations to ensure machines measure up to warranties; and, availability of parts for at least 15 years for any make or model of machine.

The brief also asked the provincial government to:

- Establish a regulatory board to administer price supports in the interests of both producer and consumer, the board to investigate and rectify price differentials between

(Please turn to page 80)

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this way!*



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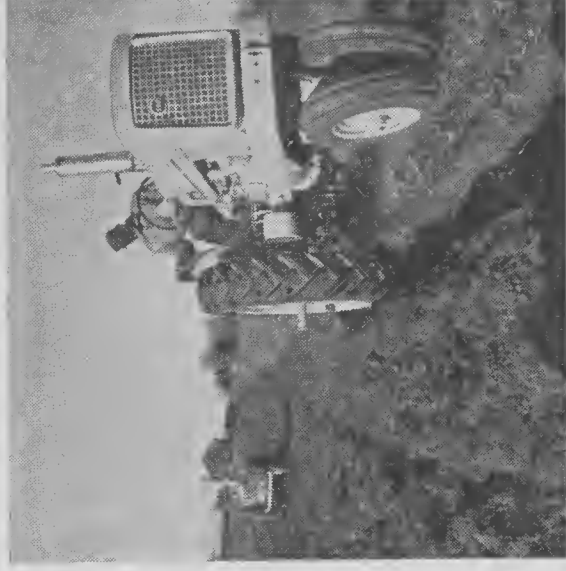
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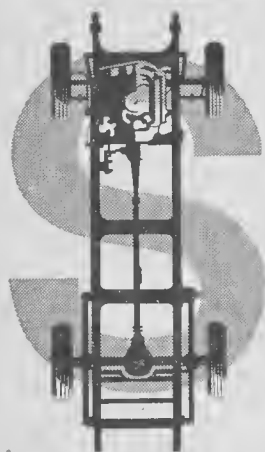
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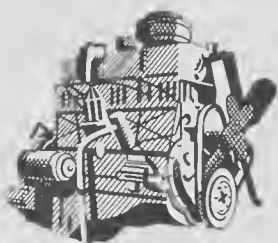


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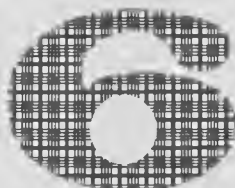


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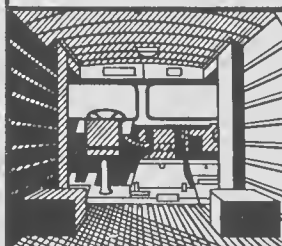
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Chevy's famous money-saving 6's with new camshaft design, new valve train durability, are set to pinch pennies like never before!

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The savingest V8's are Chevrolets! Available for every Series (except Forward Control models) they're better than ever at beating high costs, with new durability, new wear-saving, thermostatically-controlled cooling!



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Choose from the light-duty Apache models; get thrifter power, new style, strength and safety!



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Pick from the heavy-duty Spartan models; there's an all-new V8 and more brawn where it counts!

Federation At the Crossroads

Farmers spent three days hammering out policies to bring about recovery in depressed sectors of the farm economy and to meet the challenges of a new era

by **LORNE HURD**

FACED with the accelerated impact of the technological revolution in agriculture, a continuing disparity of income between the farming industry and the rest of the economy, and the lagging world market for farm products, Canadian farm people might well ask "Where do we go from here?"

This was exactly the question President H. H. Hannam of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture posed at the opening session of the 23rd annual meeting of the organization held in Saskatoon, Sask., January 27-29. In his presidential address to the delegate body and visitors, Dr. Hannam discussed farm policy implications as he saw them under the existing difficult but challenging circumstances.

This year's meeting was the first to be attended by a delegate body whose decisions on the floor of the meeting were binding on the CFA Board of Directors. The close attention paid by the some 79 representatives of member organizations of the Federation from across Canada, made for pointed and alert debate on the many important business items placed before the meeting.

"Canadian agriculture is on the threshold of a new era," Dr. Hannam stated. It is imperative, therefore, that present programs be strengthened, new programs be adopted, and new goals be developed to give renewed vigor and drive to the overall program for organized agriculture in this country.

With these thoughts uppermost in his mind, Dr. Hannam stressed these major points for consideration:

- Government support, assistance, credit, re-development and other programs must be depended upon, under the circumstances, to safeguard agriculture and help it readjust to conditions imposed by the technical revolution and the consequences of an economy sadly out of balance. While these programs are necessary and valuable, fundamental progress in agriculture must be achieved to a large extent by organized farmer action.

- The basic goal in the new era could be what Dr. Hannam termed a "producer-directed farm economy"—one in which marketing and supply co-operatives and producer marketing boards and bargaining associations would be fully co-ordinated into one program nationally.

- Such a goal could be achieved through time with purposeful leadership. But failing such leadership, Canada might very well end up with a state-managed farm economy.

- The attainment of the goal was the only sure way to meet the challenge of vertical integration. Organized in co-operatives, and into bargaining and marketing associations, farmers can, if they want to, keep control of their own business.

- Under a "producer-directed farm economy" producers themselves could decide what action to take when volume of production for many of the products exceeded market demand.



H. H. Hannam delivers his keynote address to the Canadian Federation of Agriculture annual meeting.

- Such a program would need to be coupled with one for export products wherein governments of the world reached international agreements for holding reserve stocks and for directing surplus disposal operations.

- It is unrealistic to fight against the trend to fewer farmers and more output per person. Surely it is more sensible if, instead of starving families out by the cost-price squeeze, a forward-looking program could be designed to encourage and assist those families, on uneconomic units, who elect to sell their farms to a public authority, to take advantage of training offered and to move to some non-farm occupation.

- The low income and subsistence farm is a social problem, as well as a farm problem. National farm marketing and price policies should be designed to serve commercial farmers. Is it not time that we distinguish between a rural social problem and what can properly be regarded as the problem of the commercial producer? Even on this basis the farm problem is a formidable one.

- Wheat, because three-quarters or more of Canadian production must go to world markets, is in a category by itself and requires a special program.

WHAT did the delegates think of their leaders' views? Well, apparently, by far the majority agreed. The meeting debated and passed a resolution recommending the adoption of policies moving toward a producer-directed farm economy, this to be carried out largely by the various commodity groups and co-operatives working within a co-ordinated program.

During the same session delegates rejected a resolution dealing with a parity of income program for farmers which the majority felt could only lead in the direction of more government control of their operations, although all agreed that parts of this resolution were in line with CFA policy.

Delegates also passed resolutions to strengthen present programs.

One such resolution called on the Federal Government to set up advisory committees, representing the commodity groups and marketing boards most directly concerned with each product, to advise as to its merchandizing and also to a greater degree place products at the disposal of commodity and marketing boards or agencies, for sale in markets not regularly or consistently covered by the ordinary trade selling facilities.

Another resolution requested the Economics Division, Canada Department of Agriculture, to acquire the necessary data to ascertain the average costs of production of farm products; so that their costs could be used as a base in setting price supports under the Agricultural Stabilization Act. There are many other (Please turn to page 82)



A section of the national delegate body in attendance at the CFA convention to debate farm policy issues and to formulate programs for the future. Voting delegates made decisions on some 90 resolutions in all.



planning the *Government Annuity* *Income Taxes* *Estate Taxes* *Last Will and Te* **FAMILY FARM ESTATE** *Life Insurance*

Keeping the Farm in the Family—4

by J. C. GILSON

In this last of a series of four articles on the family farm, Dr. Gilson examines management and disposition of the farm and personal assets of a farm operator

THE farmer said he did not need plans for his estate. His farm provided all that was needed. The farm, he contended, represented a source of income during his active life, funds for his retirement and security for his dependents in the event of his death. What more could he do beyond building up his equity in the farm business? Anyway, estate planning was too involved for him.

The fact is, however, that many farm families have lost money and have encountered considerable grief because of the lack of proper estate planning. Indeed, farmers cannot hope to be experts in matters connected with the planning of their estate. However, they should know enough about the subject so that they are aware of what their estate problems are, and who they should consult for advice.

Estate planning may be defined as the management and disposition of the farm and personal assets of a farm operator during his lifetime and after his death. Farm estate planning will be examined here from the standpoint of the following considerations: retirement plans, life insurance, gift taxes, estate taxes, the will and the trust.

It has been said that normally seven parties may be involved in estate planning—namely, the property owner, his chief beneficiary, a life insurance man, a tax expert, an accountant, a lawyer and a representative of a trust company.

Obviously, the average farmer cannot afford to hire all of the necessary experts in planning his estate. This is all the more reason, however, why farmers should make every attempt to find out for themselves what is involved in estate planning.

Let us pose a few questions with respect to your estate planning.

What provisions have you made for a pension or a retirement income? What type of life insurance program have you? If you plan to make a gift of the farm to your son on retirement do you know the best method of keeping the gift tax at a minimum? When you pass on how would the following affect your estate: The estate tax? the establishment of basic herd? Do the provisions in your will satisfy you with respect to the way your estate will be handled? In what way might you make use of the services of a trust company?

You will not receive all the answers on estate planning in the following discussion. You will be given some idea of the problems that may be encountered on your farm. Solutions come with an intelligent understanding of the problems involved.

Retirement Plans

IT used to be that everyone planned their own retirement income. Now many people depend on their employer or the government to plan their retirement income for them. For most salaried employees a pension fund is built up by deductions from the monthly pay cheque.

A majority of the farmers, however, depend on the investment in their farm business as their pension fund. Farmers have the same opportunities for saving and investment as people in other occupations, but most farmers are obliged to invest their spare savings in the farm business.

In many cases the farmer can withdraw his savings from the farm business as a source of retirement income. He can sell the farm at the time of his retirement or rent the farm and retire on the rental income.

However, there have been times when the farmer has found it difficult to withdraw his "pension fund" from the farm business. In the 1930's, for example, the retiring farmer found that farm values had fallen so low that his pension fund had all but vanished. It is frequently difficult for a farmer to

Reading this article may save you money and considerable trouble. It is designed to give you a better understanding of farm estate planning from the following standpoints:

- Retirement Plans
- Life Insurance
- Gift Taxes
- Estate Taxes
- The Will
- The Trust
- Steps in Estate Planning

withdraw sufficient capital to guarantee his retirement, and at the same time keep the farm in the family.

Farmers should consider additional ways of building up a retirement income besides the investment in their farm business.

One way to provide for a guaranteed retirement income is by the purchase of an annuity such as those obtainable from the Federal government. An annuity can be purchased by the lump sum or installment method. For instance, a farmer may pay annual premiums until age 60 on an annuity which becomes payable at age 65.

Depending on the type of annuity, a farmer may receive a guaranteed income for a certain number of years or for the rest of his life. In some cases, if the annuitant dies before the guaranteed payments have been made, the remaining guaranteed payments are continued to the chief beneficiary or the estate.

Incidentally, farmers should know that the Income Tax Act permits them to deduct from their taxable income any investment they make, up to \$2,500 per year, or a maximum of 10 per cent of their income, whichever is the lesser of the two, in an approved pension plan. The pension plan must be approved and registered with the Federal

government. The provision is too involved to discuss in this article, but farmers, if interested, should consult their Income Tax office or the Director, Canadian Government Annuities, Department of Labor, Ottawa.

Another form of retired income which is quite similar to the annuity is the endowment type of life insurance. The endowment policy is a plan which permits protection as well as savings. Beyond a certain age the protective aspect of the policy lapses and instead, the farmer may receive cash in lump sum or in the form of monthly or yearly payments. This is another type of retirement income for the farmer.

Each farm operator will have to decide for himself whether he wants to invest his savings in the farm business or in a life annuity. He may feel that in his case savings invested in the farm business may earn a higher return than if invested in annuities. Investments in the farm business, however, are less certain and more difficult to convert into cash at the time of retirement.

Life Insurance

NO two families have exactly the same needs with respect to life insurance. Each family will have to decide for itself what their needs are once they understand the various types of life insurance policies which are available.

Actually there are only four basic types of policies. There are dozens of variations, but they are all related in one way or another to the four basic policies.

1. **Term insurance** is issued for periods varying from one to several years. If the insured person dies during the insured period, the stated amount is paid to the dependents; if he is living at the end of the period the insurance lapses.

Term insurance is quite similar to fire insurance. The term policy is purely protection in case of an early death.

Term insurance builds no cash value. Unlike the other three basic types of insurance, a farmer cannot borrow on a term policy.

Term insurance is generally the least expensive type of life insurance policy and is a worthwhile investment if there is a young growing family or if the farm is heavily mortgaged.

2. **Straight Life:** This type of policy runs for a lifetime; the premium is the same each year. While the straight life policy is meant primarily for protection in case of death, it does have a cash surrender value.

A policyholder may borrow against this value while continuing his insurance. Should he decide to give up the policy, he can take the cash surrender value of the policy in a lump sum.

3. **Limited Payment Life:** While this type of policy protects for life, (Please turn to page 78)

Milk Without Cans

HE ENLARGED HIS HERD . . .

by DON BARON

Bulk tanks are replacing milk cans on dairy farms across Canada. This story pinpoints farm reaction and outlines consequences of the change

Will Shantz says: "The dairies reap real benefits from bulk tanks, but when I changed over, I enlarged my herd, and my income is up now."

HE WANTS A TANK NOW!



Brock Harris of Milton is "tired of lifting milk cans. I'd like to install a tank tomorrow."

the real benefits. But the change has helped us producers too. I remodelled my barn and increased my herd to 25 cows, so my income is up. There is another benefit as well. Milk is cooled to 38° just minutes after it comes from the cows. It never rises above that temperature, so its quality is bound to be better."

Jersey breeder Ken Ella of Hornby, in Halton County, Ont., switched over to bulk in 1957. He enlarged his stable and installed a gutter cleaner at the same time and although he had to sell some sows and borrow money at the bank to finance the changeover, he is convinced it was one of the best moves he ever made. In fact, Ella, who ships to a dairy in the town of Cooksville, just beyond the outskirts of Metropolitan Toronto, makes a saving in hauling charges too. The dairy bought its own tank trucks, and charges only 37 cents per hundred for shipping, whereas cost used to be 35 cents for an 80-pound can. He isn't even worried about tanks squeezing him out of the Jersey business. "Demand is keen for our 2 per cent all-Jersey milk, and the dairy has one pick-up route for high-test shippers."

Even farmers confined to limited acreages seem to be pleased with bulk haulage. Hornby dairyman Roy Wilson, who milks a 15-cow herd on his 86-

acre farm, hesitated when first asked to change. When he figured out that he would have to begin separating milk and equip the farm to handle more hogs if he sacrificed his fluid milk contract, he decided to go along with the bulk idea. "We talked against it at first," he recalls. "You hate to be told by a dairy or anyone else, what to do, but I don't have to heave milk cans any more, and that means a lot to me."

WILSON'S neighbor, Bill Robinson, is one producer who didn't make the change. He had been milking cows on his 100-acre farm for about 30 years, when confronted with the ultimatum last spring to install a tank, or else. He figured he would have to remodel his stable to boost his capacity if he made the change, but decided he would never get the bulk tank and the remodelling paid for in his lifetime. He sold his herd, began buying and feeding steers, and has been enjoying an extra hour or two of sleep each morning ever since.

Robinson has an ace up his sleeve if the beef business goes sour on him. His farm is in an area where land values are being pushed up by the fast industrial expansion around Toronto and Hamilton. As a result, his farm is just as good as a bank account to him, and he isn't too concerned about the future.

Along with the hesitant and the adamant are some farmers whose dairies have not yet made the change, but who say the change can't come fast enough to suit them. "Each morning, I heave a dozen milk cans out of the cooler, up four steps to the milkhouse door, and (Please turn to page 54)

HE LEFT DAIRYING



Bill Robinson told The Guide: "I'd never pay for the bulk tank and the changes that go along with it in my lifetime. That's why I sold my herd."

WHEN the idea of replacing the battered but faithful old milk can with bulk tanks was paraded before the country's dairy farmers 5 years ago, the skeptics filled the air with their cries.

"What will we do when blizzards block the roads? We can't haul a tank out to the highway," they fretted. "We can't afford to pay two or three thousand dollars for a tank and the equipment that goes along with it. No dairy will ever make us put in tanks."

But enticing rumors made the rounds too, implying that producers who made the change would be paid premium prices, that their quotas would be boosted, that their butterfat tests would be higher since less fat would stick to the smooth-sided tanks.

Recalls Halton County, Ont., agricultural representative Earl Whitelock, "Despite their apprehension, farmers have seldom adopted a major change so quickly. Those whispered benefits have seldom materialized, but I don't know of a single farmer who installed a tank who isn't satisfied with it."

In fact, in 5 short years, the switch has been phenomenal. In Toronto—Canada's largest and fastest-growing milk market—about 95 per cent of all the milk is handled in bulk, with 110 transports hauling from 2,600 producers. Outside the Toronto milk shed, where the changeover is just getting underway, over 600 more Ontario producers have installed their tanks. Out in the Fraser Valley of British Columbia over 150 dairy farmers have installed tanks. Another 100 in Alberta and 60 in Manitoba have done the same. Dairies in Quebec province have been slow to make the change, but those in Montreal are said to be in the midst of planning their own conversion programs. In fact, the days of the milk can are clearly numbered in fluid milk markets of the country.

The idea may extend further, too, for already a few Ontario farmers who ship milk for manufacturing purposes have installed bulk tanks.

MORRIS MARTIN is one of the early skeptics who wouldn't be without his tank now. This Kitchener, Ont., dairyman, who has a 22-cow Holstein herd, recalls that his old water tank cooler used to freeze up during cold spells every winter, but his bulk tank has been trouble-free. Unlike most dairymen making the change, he didn't face the expense of buying the tank when the changeover came. His dairy bought and installed tanks for all its shippers, and it charges a monthly rental.

Martin's neighbor, Willard Shantz, explains—"The switch enabled our dairy to get rid of its can-washing equipment, reduce its labor costs, and trim its hauling expenses. In fact, the dairy reaps

Nova Scotia's Co-operative Abattoir

Can it trigger a boom in livestock
among farmers of the province?

by DON BARON

THE GOALS:

SWINE — A five-fold increase in pig production by 1961.

BEEF — More steers grazing the rich dikeland being reclaimed from the sea.

SHEEP — Bigger flocks in the rough farmland areas.

NOVA SCOTIA'S farmers, backed by their provincial department of agriculture, are gambling—gambling \$485,000 of their own money that the cattle and swine herds and the flocks of sheep in the province can be expanded to build a new and vigorous livestock industry.

The province has a meager livestock population and the chief reason for it, says the N.S. Federation of Agriculture, is that prices are low and out of line with those in other parts of Canada. The way to correct the situation, it predicts, is to build an abattoir. The country's major packers, one of which operates an abattoir at Moncton, N.B., insist that the area's present cattle and swine herds are too few and too small to justify such a move. Nova Scotia's farm people don't deny it. But they are convinced that their own abattoir, by bringing higher prices, can provide just the incentive farmers need to expand their herds. They intend to make it a springboard to a new and expanding livestock industry.

Last spring, the federation of agriculture persuaded the provincial government to offer \$1.2 million toward the cost of a co-operative abattoir on condition that the farmers would buy \$400,000 worth of shares in it first. Then it organized a province-wide canvass of farmers, which astonished most observers when it overshot its goal by \$85,000. Now, a site has been purchased in Halifax, plans have been drawn up, and the target date set for completion of the abattoir is the fall of 1959.

ON the face of it, you might say that betting on the success of this project is like backing a long-shot at a horse race. Nova Scotia's 23,000 tiny farms produce less than one-third of the yearly total of meat eaten in the province. Land that once was pasture lies idle, or from lack of care, yields sparse growth. Swine herds have dwindled or disappeared from many farms. Interest in livestock, which was never great, has waned in recent years.

But there is another side to the picture. Although most farms are too small to support substantial cattle herds, and additional acres are seldom available, hog production doesn't call for big acreages. The feed grain subsidy enables farmers to buy Western grains at favorable rates. "Build a few more pens in the old barn," say some of the province's agricultural representatives, "and fill them up with pigs. That's the way to boost swine production."

Farm leaders recall that only a few years ago, sizeable well-managed poultry flocks were scarce too. Now, poultry production is a \$10 million in-



Early success of the abattoir depends on a quick increase in the number of hogs the province produces.

dustry—alive, streamlined, and dwarfing the once-famed apple industry of the province. "The same transformation can be made with swine," they insist.

The truth is that if the meat industry is to be expanded in a hurry—and it must to make the abattoir a success—hog production is the one item that can be developed rapidly.

The province's hog men had their biggest year back in 1943 when they produced 61,000 hogs. Since then production declined until, in 1957, it was only 40,000 hogs. But Mrs. Nadine Archibald, enthusiastic secretary of the N.S. Federation of Agriculture in Truro, and of the new co-operative abattoir as well, predicts farmers will expand swine production to five times its present level by 1961. She expects to count 20,000 sows and a production of over 200,000 market hogs by then.

In fact, the trend to pigs has already begun. The province's director of engineering services, D. C. Milligan, reports that he has been swamped in recent months with requests for plans of new hog barns, and for ideas on how to remodel old barns to handle hogs.

Farmers like John Van der Wiel, of Meadow Green, are remodelling their barns and establishing herds of 20 sows or more. One long-established farmer-owned co-operative has plans to start a hatchery to turn out hundreds of weanling pigs for sale to its members. The department of agriculture's publicity director, Bill McLeod, writes: "In Hants County, Mr. Meehen is now keeping six sows, but plans to increase to 10. Chester Hennigar has four sows, but plans to double or triple his holdings. Mrs. Rose keeps six and Hugh Main, who is just going into hogs, has built a new hog barn and plans to feed off 300 hogs a year. His neighbor, Nowell Hill, plans to keep 20 sows to provide him with weaners."

WHILE hogs must fill the gap in livestock production in the months immediately ahead, beef-eaters in the province make up a gigantic market for the province's farmers too. Most of the good beef eaten is brought in from Western Canada, but the prospects for beef production there may be something else again.

"Nova Scotia is natural grass country," pronounced soils expert Prof. N. J. Thomas of the Ontario Agricultural College, after a trip through the province recently. "The soils require fertilizer and lime, but they produce as well as any land in the country."

There is ample proof of his assessment too. In trials at the Nappan Experimental Farm, reclaimed marshland that was limed and fertilized and carefully managed, produced over 500 pounds of beef per acre. The supply of such land is virtually unlimited, for under the Maritimes Marshland Reclamation Project, 75,000 acres in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are being reclaimed from the tidal sea waters and made available for grassland production. Grain, of course, is in short supply in the province, and must be shipped in from the West, but at Nappan, good western steers were successfully finished without (Please turn to page 55)



On improved uplands like this, Western steers are finished to killing grades without eating grain.



Scientists took dikeland like this, and produced 500 lb. of beef per acre through grazing Western steers.



Lambs received no grain, but they came off Mabou Community Pasture fat and ready to kill last fall.

DUNN'S DEDICATIONS

... soils and schools

Parental encouragement of education changed this farm for the better, kept the family home



Dorothy Dunn (16) glances over her father's shoulder at "The School Trustee" to clarify a point. Mrs. Dunn is at right.

PERRY DUNN believes there are at least two essentials in any good farm community—the conservation of the soil and the improvement of the young people.

For several years Mr. Dunn has divided his time between his two convictions. With sons Bill and Dave helping, he has improved the quality and the fertility of the soil on his one-section farm. Between jobs on his farm just east of Winnipeg, he has traveled Manitoba on his duties as a long-time member of the executive board of the Manitoba School Trustees' Association.

"When I was young I couldn't get a high school education," said Mr. Dunn. "But that isn't good enough. I'm prepared to spend a lot of time seeing to it that the young people of today get the training I didn't."

When Perry Dunn says he's prepared to spend "a lot of time" he speaks the literal truth. "When we were trying to get a vote passed for a secondary area in Springfield municipality, Perry went to scores of meetings and talked to hundreds of voters. He was a one-man education campaign," commented one of his neighbors.

"Yes," said Perry Dunn, "and look what has happened since. In 1955, with about a thousand young people of school age here, we had 100 in our high schools. Now, as a result of the improvements from the secondary area, we have over 200 in high school. That's 100 young people in high school that

Story
and
photos
by
RALPH
HEDLIN



In the feed yard, Perry Dunn (center) raises a point with son Bill (left) while his other son, Dave (right) listens in. Last year cattle sales from the Dunn farm totalled 90 head.

wouldn't be there if the parents in this area hadn't got busy 3 years ago."

But Mr. Dunn isn't finished yet. Manitoba votes this winter on the setting up of secondary divisions. Once more Perry Dunn is a one-man committee of promotion.

"Sure, I'll be pushing it," he said. "If it passes in all the proposed divisions it will mean that there won't be a corner of this province in which every child doesn't have an equal chance to get a high school education."

"Look what education has done for us here on this farm," he continued. "Mrs. Dunn and I sent Bill and Dave off to the school of agriculture at the university and they came back and changed the whole organization of the farm. They changed it for the better. Book learning has done a lot for the Dunn farm."

Certainly it is a singularly well-managed farm. And it is not straining the truth to suggest that the whole family would go into mourning, as though

an old friend were lost, if a cupful of soil washed or blew off the land.

This is a friend they are not likely to lose. The management of the farm is slanted toward the conservation of the soil. "Soils and men are masters here," I suggested.

Perry Dunn's eyes twinkled. "My concern for soil and for boys and girls is quite consistent, you know. Without both this country has no future."

IF this is true the future of the Dunn farm should be secure. It was in 1952 that Bill, now 24, returned from the school of agriculture, his determination to farm reinforced. Dave, who is now 21, also wished to farm. Father and mother and sons sat down to discuss how they could accommodate all the men in the family on one section.

The answer was a shift from a grain farm to a cattle farm. The farm of the early 1950's was a grain operation with two or three head of cattle to provide the family meat and milk requirements. The farm of 1959 has 141 head of cattle picking at hay and grain in the feedlots; the fields produce hay and grain and straw to feed and bed the cattle.

Some of the cattle are bought as feeders in the stockyards in nearby St. Boniface, and some are raised. Of recent years 30 calves have ordinarily been dropped and more than this have been bought, fed and sold; last year cattle sales from the farm totalled 90 head. This year it will be over 100.

Not all the stock belongs to Mr. Dunn—the three men run three parallel operations. Mr. Dunn has the largest bunch, but Bill and Dave have their own stock, too. They breed or they buy.

"Bill prefers breeding and raising his own calves for the feedlot and Dave prefers to buy in the yards and feed them out during the winter. It's their stock, and they do as they wish. I hedge my bets and both breed and buy," said their dad.

The purchase of the stock presently in the feedlot was a costly business. The 30 cows cost an average of about 17 cents a pound, and the steers 3 or 4 cents a pound more. Cattle prices in March and early April are important to the Duns. But they do not permit themselves to be entirely dependent upon the price spread between fall and spring. By raising a proportion of the (Please turn to page 55)



A view of the open pens at the Dunn farm. Stock drink deep-well water which is heated. Bales and chop are hauled to the cattle on a tractor-drawn trailer.

THEY DO IT THEMSELVES

Workshops with basic tools have enabled these farmers to make the most of modern farming

by **RICHARD COBB**



BALING wire has kept the wheels turning on many a farm, but the welder and the power tool are carrying the farmer's reputation as a fixer-upper to even greater heights. This was inevitable owing to the tremendous increase in the amount of equipment needed to operate a modern farm, but it has been given added impetus by the high cost of machinery and repairs.

The three examples given here are farmers with above-average ability in shop work and a flair for invention, but it's interesting to note that most of their work has been done with standard tools and not all of their ideas have been complicated ones.

Ditching Made Easy

Lawrence Short faced a big handicap on his farm at Rivers, Man. He had 19 sloughs on a single quarter-section. When the field was flooded, he used dynamite to clear the water, and then a scraper and bulldozer to level it. But the real need was to dig ditches before he could get the land properly in production.

His answer was to build his own soil mover. He got the idea from an illustration. Some steel plates had to be shaped to his design at a shop in Brandon, but he put them together himself and figured out a hydraulic system. The result is an implement

that digs ditches wide enough so he can drive a tractor across, and deep enough to carry a heavy runoff. The soil mover scrapes up the earth and retains it in a box, then spreads it wherever it may be required. Because of this invention, the field can go into crop production this year.

Another of Lawrence's ideas was to convert a 16-foot disker into a light, flexible one-way. Incorporated into this design is a crank for adjusting the angle of cut swiftly. A caster wheel mounted on the front makes the disker easier to transport, because he doesn't need to worry about steering it. The freely turning wheel also enables him to change direction easily. He can also back the machine as far as he wishes because he has a solid hitch to the tractor.

Each gang on the one-way has the normal individual suspension, but is also spring-loaded and can turn endways to go around rocks. In fact, the four gangs can move up, down and sideways. For transporting, he can turn the rear wheel of the implement into the direction of travel and hold it there with a pin. On longer hauls we can tow the disker straight out behind the tractor.

Lawrence built his own water pump, with a capacity of 1,400 gallons per minute. This is mobile and fitted with a pipe to carry the water well away. When a nearby airport was building a runway and had trouble keeping a big excavation dry, he was able to go to the rescue and earn a little money with his pump.

As well as a variety of snow plows, including a rotary model, Short has built a truck box, which was the first job after he bought a welder. He also designed and built an aluminum cab for his tractor, with blower and air filter to keep the dust out.

When there was an explosion on the gas pipeline in his district, he bought 60 feet of the damaged pipe as scrap. A section of this provided him with a septic tank, and he is also constructing a gas storage tank, which will be connected to an electric pump. Part of the pipe came in useful for the bottom section of a snow plow after it had been flattened. These are just a very few of his projects.

He has a movable electric welder, which can be used in the workshop, the machine shed or other spots around the farmstead. There's also an acety-



Above: Robert Frisk with his mobile welding equipment. A standard welder has been mounted with a Dodge motor and fuel tank.

Left: The one-way modified by Lawrence Short. Beside him is the caster wheel to give the machine greater maneuverability.

lene welder, used mostly for cutting because it's expensive for heavier work.

Another tool recommended by Lawrence Short is the electric sander with attachments. "Every farmer should have one," he says. "I can go through brick with it, and when I need to cut hydraulic hose, which has a wire mesh in it, I find it doesn't upset the mesh like a saw does." His workshop houses a lathe, and he has a grinder, which is just a shaft on bearings designed to take a stone at each end. With this equipment, and a few more tools,



Cleaned seed flows from a weighscale in Robert Frisk's seed plant directly into a customer's truck.

he can do everything except forge work. He leaves that to the blacksmith because it's dirty work and he has enough to do anyway.

One last example of his ingenuity, told in his own words: "I have a very old, low-beam plow that used to be a son-of-a-gun for picking up trash. So I fitted a plate on it, like a fin, running parallel with the bar. It works without any trouble now."

Welder Goes with Him

Robert Frisk has a well-equipped workshop on his farm at Kronau, Sask. He has been able to build one-way disks there at the rate of two a winter, and it was mighty useful when he was setting up his seed cleaning plant. The plant contains a neat



Lawrence Short's homemade earth mover with the box filled up and tipped ready to spread the dirt.

arrangement of augers and chutes to put the seed through a fanning mill, rotary sieve cleaner and a similar indent cleaner. There's also a small disk cleaner for flax.

When he was excavating a farm dugout last summer, Robert used his workshop to fix extensions on a hydraulic scraper so it could move two yards of dirt. With that and a one-yard Henry he made a substantial dugout in 16 days at a cost of \$60 for diesel fuel. The dugout will collect snow water to provide irrigation for his garden and potato patch, and soft water for his home. The earth from the excavation made a good fill for his yard, and he topped it with gravel.

One of Frisk's handiest devices is a mobile welding plant. This is a standard Lincoln welder powered by a Dodge motor, and mounted so it can be hauled to any job, on or off the farm. On a smaller scale, but also convenient, is an air compressor he mounted on a child's wagon. His family has now grown out of the toy wagon stage, so he's able to move his compressor around on it for such jobs as paint spraying.

Although he doesn't have time to do custom repair work, he answers emergency calls from neighbors who have broken down in the fields. While he fixes up their mechanical trouble, sometimes with his mobile welder, the neighbor keeps the Frisk tractor going on vital operations.

The triple cleaning process in the seed plant takes out rough materials with the fanning mill, wild oats with the first rotary cleaner, and the smallest materials with the second cleaner. From there the seed goes into another Frisk special—a 300-bushel hopper mounted on a truck platform scale to give the customer the exact weight of cleaned seed. It runs out of this hopper directly into the customer's truck at the rate of 200 bushels in a minute and a half.

For screenings, there are 4 bins holding 100 bushels apiece, which can be emptied by an endless belt into trucks outside, or into bags inside the plant. Chaff is dumped into another bin to keep it from blowing all over the yard. A powerful fan keeps the plant free of dust.

The two rotary cleaners and disk for flax are electrically operated, because

This tractor built by Nic Froebe, with 13 forward gears and 5 reverse, is handy for a wide range of work in the field.



they don't fit easily on a line shaft, but the remainder of the plant is powered by a V-8 motor on a system worked out by Robert Frisk.

Robert and son Barry operate two and three-quarter sections, mainly in grain, but recently they bought a couple of purebred Hereford cows and have a calf from each. There are also 350 laying pullets.

Although he seems to have quite enough work on his hands, Robert is now looking forward to building a quonset-type workshop. Half of this would be for the shop tools, and the other end would be designed for bringing in farm machines, so he could work on them in all weathers.

Family Affair

"GETTING the youngsters interested in mechanical ideas and maintenance is as important as teaching them to raise a calf," in the opinion of Nic Froebe, Homewood, Man. He ought to know. Mechanical ingenuity is an integral part of his farming, and his sons are often busy around the workshop.

For example, Nic took a 12' swather and adapted it to handle beaten down, wet swaths. The principle is to move the swaths and let the air into them, so they can dry rapidly. To do it, he removed the guards from an old combine pickup and mounted it on the front of the swather, with power coming direct from the gear box through a V-belt.

Another time he needed a road grader, so he simply reinforced part of the frame of an old six-bottom plow

and towed it behind his tractor. He made a trailer with old tractor wheels and the frame from a metal hayrack, built a box on it, and used it to haul grain and beets. A manure spreader grew from what many would have considered just a pile of junk.

About the most useful equipment in the Froebe workshop is a welder with a Y-connection, which enables him to shift from working light sheet metal to heavier stuff without disconnecting. His power saw cuts metals and he finds a use for it almost every day. He operates a lathe with a 1 h.p. motor and jack shaft, and there's a drill press, electric wrench and other power tools. He reckons he can do practically any shop work except valve grinding.

The workshop is big enough for a Cat tractor, with plenty of room to spare for a truck and other items. That kind of space has enabled him to work indoors on heavy equipment, such as when he figured out a way to reverse a dozer blade for hauling dirt. With another tractor to help pull, this device has cleaned mud from ditches for the municipality, and he thinks it's preferable to the dragline.

Some of Nie Froebe's outstanding achievements are the tractors he has built. He constructed one around a \$50 Willys motor, with Jeep and Ford transmissions operating jointly to provide 13 forward gears and 5 reverse, plus power take-off. That took some figuring. All those gears are not there just for fun. Nie can drive at very slow speeds when picking corn, or at a range of speeds for spraying under various conditions.

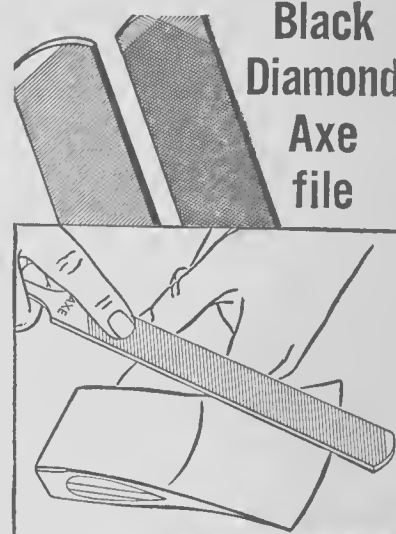
Earlier, he had built a smaller tractor with a 6 h.p. motor, and this has come in handy when hauling silage from a trench in cold weather. He also rigged a 5' horse mower on the side of it.

A family project for the winter of 1957-58 was to build a third tractor, designed to travel up to 50 m.p.h. They use this primarily with a side rake, or for hauling trailers and bringing implements into the shop. Other assorted vehicles from the Froebe farm factory are a motor scooter, a light pick-up truck and a "jeep."

On his mixed dairy, grain and special crops farm, there's hardly any work that has not been made easier and more economical through know-how and a well-equipped workshop. All this comes easily to Nie, who with his brothers built a helicopter in the 30's and got it a few feet off the ground. That was in the days when even Sikorsky was still having problems with his whirlybirds.

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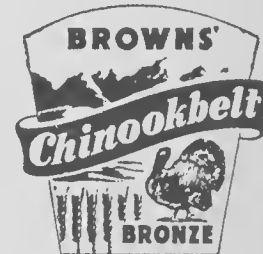
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GUIDEPOSTS, page 10, helps you plan what to produce.

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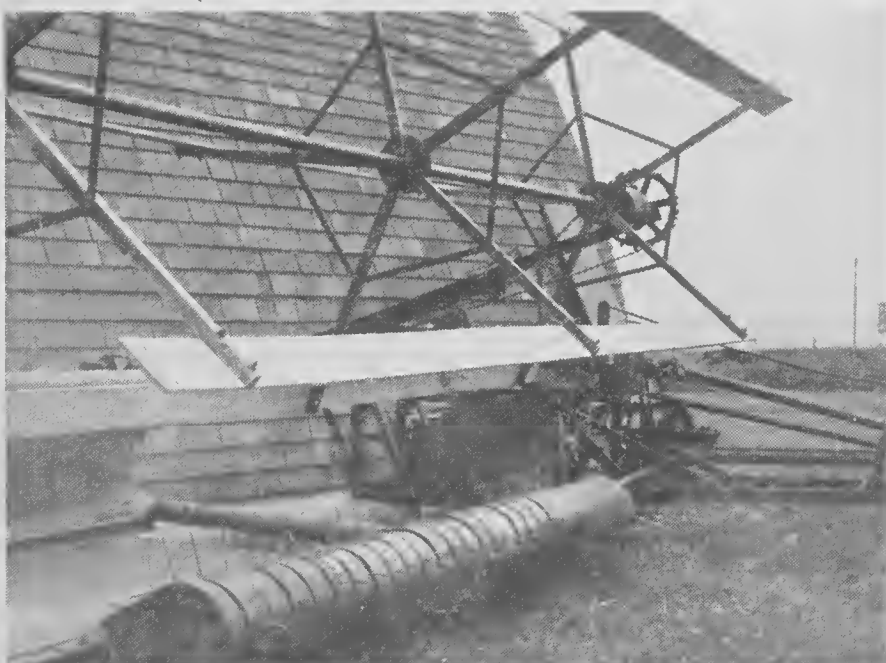


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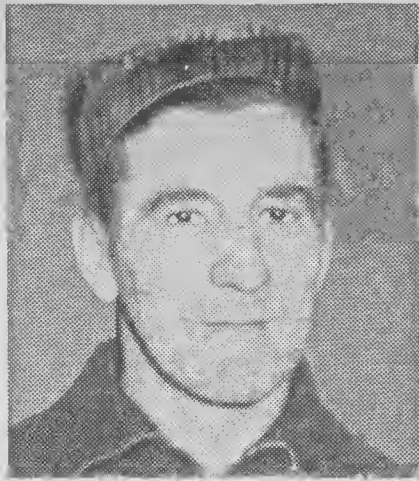
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A swather adapted by Froebe for wet, beaten down swaths. Note the pickup added to the front for lifting swaths so they are moved for quick drying.



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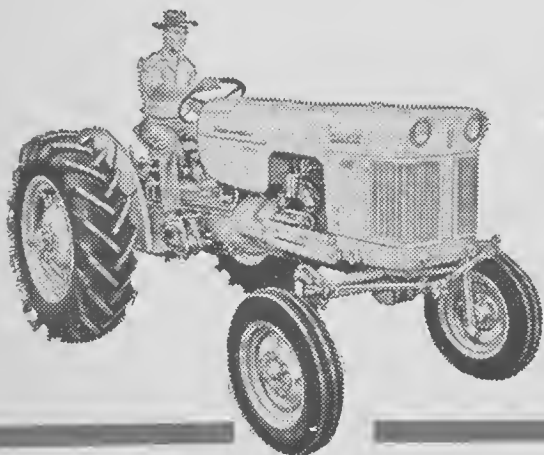
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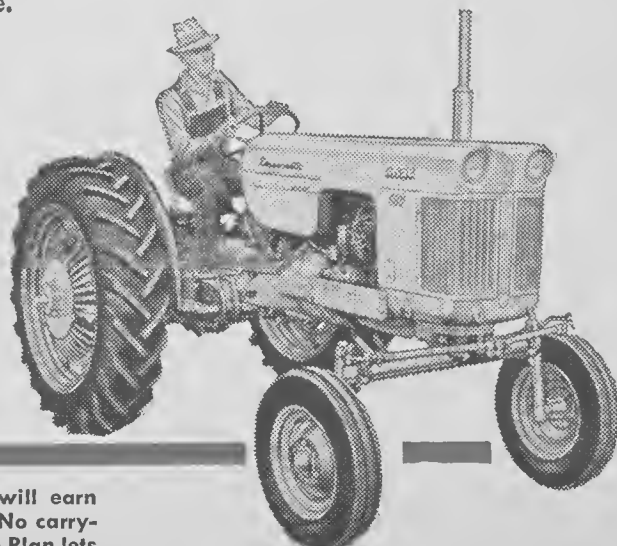


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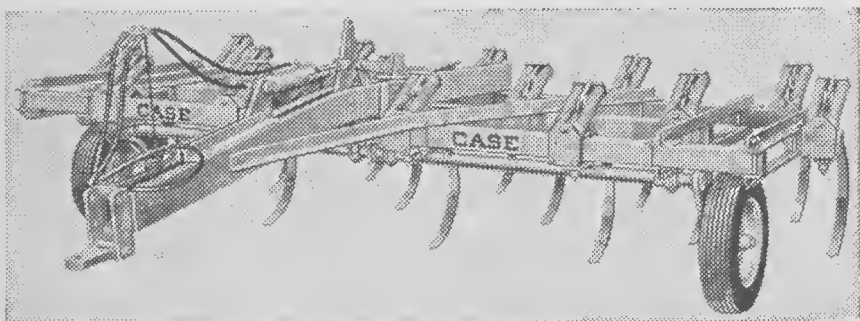
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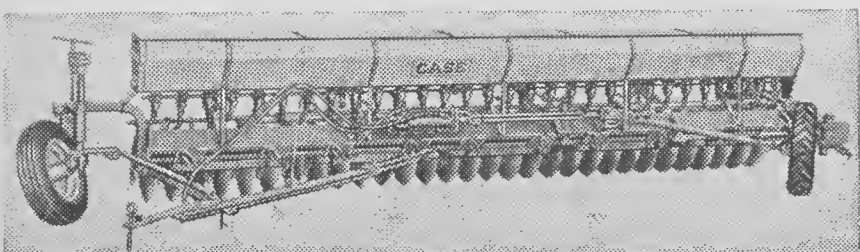
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Care of Fertilizer Spreaders

by C. R. ALEXANDER

NOTHING is more annoying than to start seeding and fertilizing, only to find that the fertilizer spreading equipment is giving difficulty. The suggestions offered here emphasize the important aspects of machine maintenance, but in addition to this, it is as well to study carefully the instruction manuals supplied with equipment.

FERTILIZER ATTACHMENTS

Let's deal first with starting up:

Mount the attachment as shown in instruction booklet. If you have a Comineo attachment, set gears to correct rate. With a Kirschmann, select proper size of sprocket. Vary size of split pulley by using correct number of washers.

Lubricate all grease nipples. On Comineo, a very important nipple frequently missed serves the main feed shaft. It is located inside each drive casting on the end and under the feed box.

Check the mesh of gears on the drive end, making sure they are not meshed too tightly.

See distributor runs freely before filling feed box with fertilizer. This is done on Comineo by placing a wrench on the countershaft and turning. If it's hard to turn, check gears, chains and main feed shaft. Sometimes the main feed shaft has seized up due to improper cleaning and lack of lubrication. To complete check, pull drill and fertilizer attachment with fertilizer box empty and make sure the feed shaft is turning in the right direction.

If attachment is installed properly and turns easily, put rubber fertilizer tubes on spouts and into the drill ribbon tubes. Tubes must be clean inside and not too long. A sharp bend will cause plugging.

Calibrate your attachment. With Comineo, measure off 102 yards and have someone ride on the drill and count the revolutions of the countershaft while drill covers the distance. Gear setting on feed chart are based on 10 turns of the shaft in 102 yards. If the shaft turns only 7 times, for example, you can expect only 70 per cent of the rate in pounds per acre for any given setting. This operation need be done only once for any seed drill.

Complete calibration by filling feed box and noting the level. Drill a given number of acres and check amount of fertilizer needed to fill box to previous level. The weight of fertilizer needed to do this, divided by the number of acres, will give the rate of fertilizer applied per acre. It may be necessary to change the settings to give the desired rate.

Shutting down after use: Some fine dust is produced when any fertilizer passes through a spreader, and if it is not cleaned out at the end of each day's operation, it may cake in the bottom of the box, or in spouts and hoses. This is especially true of fertilizers containing ammonium nitrate because they are hygroscopic, which means they absorb moisture from the air. For this reason, it is better not to apply ammonium nitrate under very humid conditions. Ammonium nitrate is very corrosive to metals and must be removed at the end of each day. The best daily cleaning method is as follows:

(1) Run box empty; (2) knock loose fertilizer from spouts and hoses; (3) flush out feed box and spouts with hot water to dissolve and remove all dust—one or two buckets of water will be enough; (4) if storing machines for a long period, rinse all operating

parts with protective oil to prevent corrosion, and keep them in a dry shed.

BULK SPREADING EQUIPMENT

There are two general types of bulk spreader. The first includes those whose feed shaft rotation is constant and depends on tractor speed. The feed is controlled by the size of the discharge ports. In this category are the Ezee-Flow, John Deere LF, and IHC 6 and 7. The second type, represented by the Kirschmann, has discharge ports of fixed size, but the feed is controlled by varying rotations of the shaft.

Here's what to do when starting the bulk spreader:

Lubricate grease fittings. With continuous use, greasing twice daily is recommended.

Oil all linkages and put some oil between shutters and hopper bottom and shutter guides before using machine.

Check for free running before adding fertilizer to the box.

Calibrate your machine. Use the same method as for the fertilizer attachment (see above) or follow the instruction manual for your particular machine.

Drive at proper rate (8 m.p.h. for best results) to obtain even distribution, if you have a spreader in which the feed is controlled by the sliding shutter. This will cause some pulverizing of the fertilizer, particularly at low rates of application, and hence the need for care.

When shutting down, clean spreader and attachments thoroughly after use and don't allow them to stand with fertilizer in the box. Follow these rules:

(1) Run the box empty; (2) clean inside and bottom of box with brush, air hose or vacuum cleaner; (3) flush box with hot water; (4) prevent corrosion after washing by closing shutters and flushing inside of box and all operating parts with protective oil, such as a light mixture of crankcase oil and kerosene—don't try to wash out fertilizer with oil, water does that best; (5) remove shutters periodically, clean them and apply a light coat of grease.

These suggestions and the information in your manual, if followed carefully, should assure easy and efficient operation of your fertilizer spreader. Equipment is expensive, but proper maintenance and use will save time and money.



With variable drive, control rate of application by shifting washers on shaft and tightening the belt. (see above).



Whether the rate of feed is set by size of ports, as on this model, or by shaft, see that machine runs smoothly and then measure rate in the field on a given acreage.

Tough Competition For Meat Producers

Professor Cavers sums up the rapid changes in farm production methods

CANADIAN beef, swine, or lamb producers wondering whether pressure on meat prices, which is being exerted by the plentiful supplies of cheap poultry coming to market, is going to ease up, are in for a disappointment. That's the view of Prof. Ross Cavers, head of the Ontario Agricultural College poultry department. He says there seems to be no turning back in our lifetime from the great and plentiful supply of eggs, broilers and turkeys.

He told farmers gathered at the Western Ontario Agricultural School, Ridgetown, for the annual "Poultry Day," that 20 or 30 years ago, the cash value of eggs and poultry meat represented only 7 to 7½ per cent of the cash value of all products sold off farms. By 1957, this had risen to 12 per cent, and it is continuing to go up a fraction of a percentage point each year. Most of the expansion has been coming on the meat side, he reported, and he not only predicted that more and more poultry meat will continue to be produced, but said that this expansion can only be made now at the expense of something else.

Professor Cavers reported that in 1950 poultry meat consumption per capita in Canada was 22 lb. By 1957, it had increased another 50 per cent to 33.5 lb. Yet many of the factors that have contributed to this growth have only begun to be exploited in the past 2 or 3 years.

Broiler production has doubled every second year for the past 6 years, he said. Despite present low broiler prices, he doesn't expect it to take much more than another 2 years to double again, although much of this further increase would take place outside of Ontario.

Professor Cavers said there are signs that turkey growers are going to try to copy broiler growers, and produce to the limit. There are some tremendous plans for expansion in this industry, which hatched 20 per cent more turkeys in 1958 than in 1957.

WHY is the poultry industry developing so fast? According to Professor Cavers, the reason is because it is producing meat that can be sold to the consumer at a very low cost. He said the wholesale price index, which uses prices during the 1935-39 period to compute its base of 100, tells the story. Last spring, that index had risen to 231.5 for all agricultural products. It stood at 300 for red meats, 240 for dairy products, but only at 152 for poultry meat, and 150 for eggs.

"Poultry meat is now relatively lower in price than before. It is one of the few products that has not gone up tremendously in price over the years, and this accounts almost entirely for the increased consumption."

Professor Cavers said this glowing picture has a harsh side too—it calls for

a high degree of efficiency. Small poultry flocks are going by the board. Hatcheries are declining in numbers, and have probably halved in the last 5 years. Commercial feed firms have declined in numbers and consolidated too. In Ontario, three processors handle over half of all the broilers now. In fact, the poultry industry is a brand new industry.

Poultry production has become a specialty, and studies carried out by men in his department show that in southwestern Ontario it is one of two or three main enterprises on the farms where it is carried on. That is good, he emphasized. He reported that these studies showed the old dual-purpose hen, that once was so popular, could not compete today in earning power with the specialized egg-laying breeds or strains, or with crossbreds, some of which had the dual-purpose breed as one parent, but a specialized egg-laying strain as another. He said that the heavier birds are too expensive to keep, in view of the usual low return that is received for fowl today.

Tests at the Experimental Farm, in Ottawa, confirmed the fact that straight dual-purpose birds are showing up badly. Fowl in the United States and Canada is becoming largely a salvage proposition, and this means poultrymen must get more eggs from the birds when they are in the laying pens.

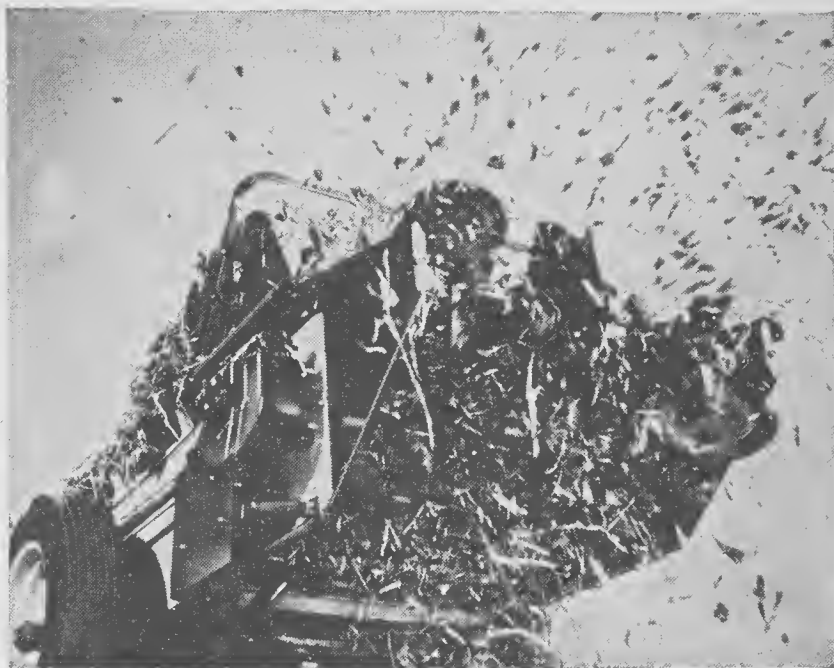
PROFESSOR CAVERS mentioned some other developments that are playing a part in revolutionizing the poultry industry. He said that through the regulation of the amount of light given to birds, the typically low-producing broiler strains, developed for meat production, can be stimulated to lay more eggs. The same factor—light regulation—has been used successfully by turkey growers to make birds, which normally lay only in the spring, remain in production through the summer, and thus "produce the eggs necessary if the turkey broiler industry is to be developed.

He said that candling of eggs, which has been a time-consuming job in the past, is just about ready to be done electronically. Some co-operatives have laid plans to initiate a quality-control system for eggs, under which producers will handle and feed their birds as requested by the co-op, to be sure that eggs of the proper quality are produced. This is an advance over the common system of paying less attention to production methods but depending on candling to weed out the poor ones.

Professor Cavers' advice to poultrymen today: "Competition in the past has been tough, but it's going to be even more severe in the future. Those who are going to remain in the poultry industry must be prepared to meet that competition."—D.R.B. ✓

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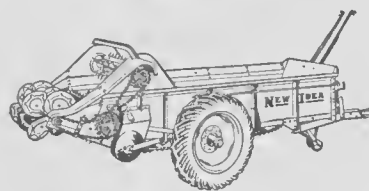
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Through Field and Wood

by CLARENCE TILLENIUS—No. 5

DEEP in the shadows, under the snow-shrouded spruce branches, a sinister gray form pads here and there like a smoke wreath drifting along in the gloom. Huge padded paws like furry pillows carry the owner over the snow, his round yellow eyes alert to catch the smallest hint of movement in the woods around. The long slender ear tufts, the black-tipped tail, and the handsome black and white ruff are unmistakable: it is the Canada lynx.

On a timber wolf hunt in the northern wilderness we were flying along looking for sign when we saw two ravens circling over the timber. In the same instant I caught a flash of color among the spruces—the characteristic ash-gray color that usually means a timber wolf. As we banked and wheeled above the spot the gray shape resolved itself into an animal crouching over something in the snow. With a long bound he disappeared

with his prey into the surrounding evergreens: not a wolf after all, but a Canada lynx. A few scattered feathers on the snow told the tale. He had surprised a luckless ruffed grouse which had burrowed for the night into the deep soft snow under the spruce. Not hearing—until too late—the silent approach of the enemy, the bird had paid with its life.

But grouse are only an occasional, not the customary prey. The real mainstay of the lynx is the snowshoe, or varying hare of the northern woods. So entirely does the lynx depend on the rabbits that their numbers rise and fall in unison. Plenty of rabbits, plenty of lynxes. Rabbits wiped out by the plague—lynxes starving to death.

The Canada lynx is far less tolerant of settled areas than its cousin the bobcat or Bay lynx and is seldom found far away from the great evergreen forests of the north.



LETTERS

(Continued from page 5)

Thought for Winter Days

Dear Sirs:

I have taken your valuable magazine for years and have always enjoyed it. I am looking forward with pleasure to receiving the next copy...

I quite agree with B.B.'s letter from Kindersley in your November issue.

... I enjoy any story of Nature and the great wonders God performs. There is so much beauty around us all the time, but how many take time to enjoy it? Even on these cold days of winter there is grandeur all about us. One has only to look across the... snow covered fields to see beautiful contrasts in black and white which quickly change to an entirely different picture at the rising of the sun.

In my opinion people would feel better and be happier if they but enjoyed the beauties of each day rather

than worrying about tomorrow which will take care of itself.

C. A. McInnes,
Marsden, Sask.

Nostalgic Memories

Dear Sirs:

Now that I am past my three score years and ten, I often sit and reminisce over life's journey. Some of my fondest memories go back to the peaceful, daily gathering at the breakfast table, very much the same as the picture on your October cover.

I think it's one of the nicest pictures I ever saw on the front page of a magazine, so I am carefully preserving it amongst my 1,005 pictures.

In the pioneer days... we would gather at the breakfast table (like your picture), and someone would say grace. Then everyone would eat until our eyes nearly bulged, because Mother's cooking tasted so good. Then we would all thank Mother.

Emil Lorentson,
Bindloss, Alta.

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The 100 Series Tool Carrier has a framework of heavy, 4 x 4-inch square-tube steel, welded into an I-beam hitch with no projections below the tool bars to catch trash. Flat-spring or cushion-spring standards are carried in three ranks, in regular diagonal arrangement. 10-, 12-, 14-, and 16-foot carriers are available. They are all made up by adding extensions to a basic 8-foot frame.

Simple, strong design is shown also in the lift mechanism. The 8- or 12-inch remote hydraulic cylinder operates directly on a 3-1/2-inch pipe which serves as both rockshaft and axle. Wheels are supported on both sides, and run on life-lubricated, heavy-duty, anti-friction bearings.

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The 650 Tool Carrier (above) is an "old favorite" where plenty of weight and strength are needed. This heavy-duty 10-, 12-, or 16-foot carrier has adjustable wheel tread, 2-1/4-inch solid tool bars, and can be equipped with a wide variety of standards.

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New association gives
impetus to R.O.P. tests



Sherman Ewing with some bull calves which are on rate of gain test. Calves which prove equal or better than the herd standard will be kept as sires.

Alberta Eyes the Scales

ALBERTA cattlemen, who have long held the view that a good pair of eyes could beat the scales in judging cattle, are beginning to think twice about performance testing. Last December seven commercial breeders met at Lethbridge to form the nucleus of an R.O.P. beef cattle association, and there are indications that many purebred men are also getting interested. If the movement gains ground, there's a good chance Alberta will join B.C., Saskatchewan and Manitoba in the Federal-Provincial R.O.P. scheme, which has been such a marked success in the latter provinces.

President of the newly formed organization is Sherman Ewing of the

SN Ranch, which is located 20 miles west of Claresholm in the Porcupine Hills. It was a logical choice to make, because Sherman—who came from Montana about 3½ years ago—practically began his ranching career here as a performance tester. For the past 3 years every cow in his herd has had an R.O.P. card showing weaning weight (adjusted to age of dam and a calf age of 180 days), and the rate of gain of her calves from weaning until the following fall when they are sold as feeders. Last year he culled 50 head on this basis.

To improve his stock further, Ewing bought 25 heifers in Oklahoma from stock which has been on performance test for 25 years, and bred them to a Line One bull (Miles City breeding) from Curtis Hughes, Montana. Although bred in August—4 months later than Ewing's older cows—the heifers produced calves with an adjusted average weaning weight of 454 lb. as compared to 368 lb. for the older calves from the older dams. Graded by government livestock men, the calves out of the Oklahoma heifers showed a higher type of conformation too.

Sherman's enterprise is geared to raising yearling cattle for feedlots. In winter, the animal's graze on natural grass, supplemented with pellets which are spread right out on the range. The pellet ration varies from about half lb. per animal per day in early December to 2 lb. a day toward the end of the season. Warm chinook winds keep the range open most of the winter, but ranchers have a supply of hay on hand to use whenever there's a snow cover.

Like all stockmen who maintain R.O.P. records, Ewing finds that cows tend to "keep their place" in the herd from year to year as far as calf production is concerned. That is to say, once a cow has established a record of producing big, fast-gaining calves, she generally goes right on doing so.

Sherman would like to see Alberta stockmen, both purebred and commercial breeders, come into the Federal-Provincial R.O.P. scheme. In fact, he'd like to see Western Canada and the western United States with the same R.O.P. standards because so much stock is being traded between them.

—C.V.F.

PIONEER, CAFETERIA MERGE

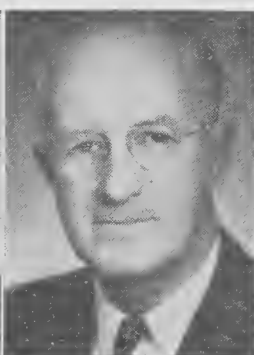
C. E. Soward, president of Maple Leaf Milling Co. Ltd., has announced that Pioneer Feeds Limited and the Cafeteria Division of Maple Leaf Milling Co. Ltd., two feed organizations that have served the agricultural community for well over 25 years, have been amalgamated in Pioneer-Cafeteria Feeds Limited.

A. R. MacKenzie, a vice-president of Maple Leaf Milling and president of Pioneer Feeds Ltd., will head up the new company. Other key executives are: Jacques de Broin, Quebec Manager of Pioneer Feeds, now general sales manager; J. S. Clarke, former manager of Cafeteria Feeds, now general administrative manager; Dr. I. R. Sparling, Pioneer director of poultry and animal nutrition, now director of nutrition, and W. F. Graham, sales promotion manager of Cafeteria who will occupy the same post in the new company.

W. N. Hendrick, former general manager of Pioneer Feeds, has been appointed consultant to the new company. He has been general secretary of the National Council of the Canadian Feed Manufacturers' Association for many years.



J. S. Clarke



A. R. MacKenzie



Jacques de Broin



W. F. Graham



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costs are nil. It's a *quality* product, manufactured by a company with nearly a century of experience. And, with all its wonderful practicality, Dominion Linoleum also displays an unmatched ability to spark decorating schemes that are delightfully different — something straight out of a 'model home'. Look below for a beautiful example. For *further* inspiration — other room scenes, free illustrated guides on linoleum colour selection, installation and maintenance — write: Home Planning Dept., Dominion Oilcloth & Linoleum Co. Ltd., 2200 St. Catherine St. E., Montreal.

Marbleum by-the-yard M-85 on floor and desk top with set-in circles of Battleship Ivory, Orange, Green, Yellow, Blue



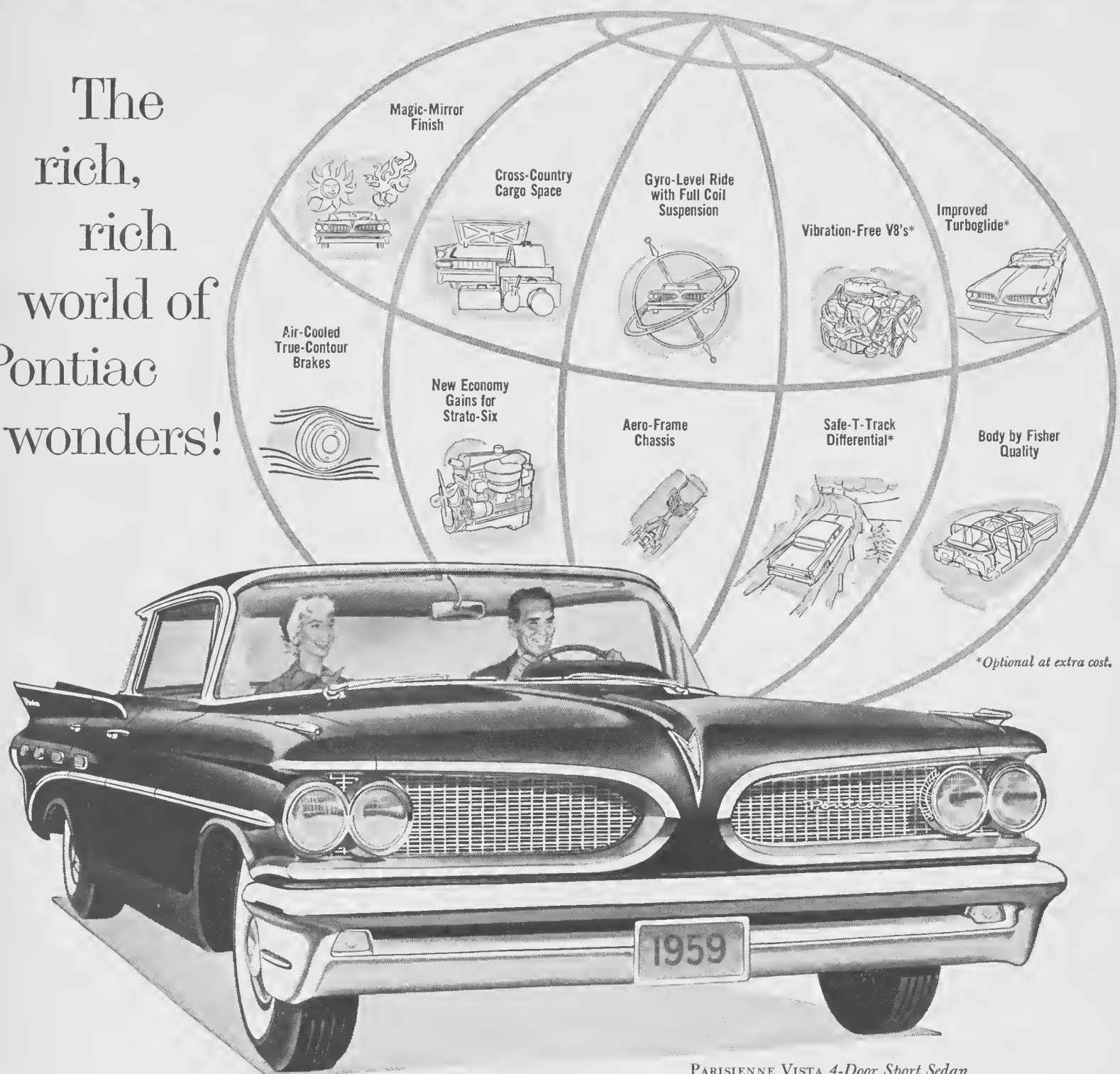
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"As a Lamb to the Slaughter"

Story and Pictures

by DONOVAN CLEMSON



May, a Border collie, often worked without direction during the drive.



Lambs were nervous on the bridge and made a dash to get to the far side.

TWO carloads of fat lambs to be loaded Saturday morning — Bill Palmer, sheep rancher at Okanagan Landing, knew this would keep him busy for several days. His flock was on the holding ground near Enderby, having just been moved down from the mountain pasture on account of an early snowfall. He would have to build corrals.

The shipping point was Enderby, just a couple of miles distant, and as everything was ready cutting out commenced soon after dawn on Saturday. By 9 o'clock, 440 lambs were on the road. By noon, the two cars were loaded, two decks to a car, 110 to a deck.



Once the lambs have been penned safely in the corral, it's time to relax with a cigarette.



Up the chute to the top deck of the car. When one lamb is in the car, the rest will follow easily.

For 1959

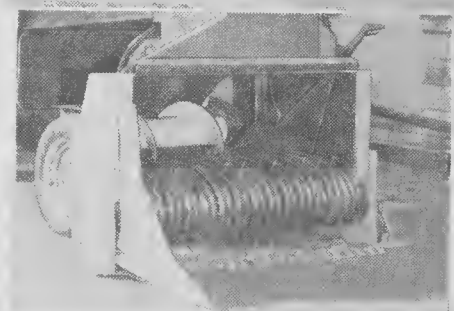
THE NEW IMPROVED Model 'S' McKEE ONE MAN HARVESTER

The McKee harvester needs but one man, but there are always interested farmers around. Shown with the new McKee self-unloading wagon.



Featuring new

- FIVE-FOOT CUT WITH UNDERSLUNG OFF-SET PICK-UP
- QUICK DETACH CUTTER BAR
- AUGER TYPE FEEDING
- DEEP ANGLE SHREDDER KNIVES
- HIGHER CAPACITY DISCHARGE
- QUICK SWITCH PICK-UP HEADS
- OVERALL INCREASED CAPACITY



The five foot cutter bar on the New Model S can be attached or detached in a few minutes. More pick-up teeth, improved feeder mouth design, and power auger, all give tremendous feed handling performance.

The new Model S McKee Harvester still retains all the trouble free features of the previous models, plus many new outstanding advantages which enable it to out-perform them all. A new large 36 inch fan and closed fan housing give higher capacity loading and unloading with less H.P. than ever before.

You can harvest 2½ to 3 tons of cured hay per hour and blow it to the farthest corner of your highest loft. (It's wonderful for stacking in the open field, too.)

You can cut, shred, and blow green corn to the top of a fifty-foot silo. (New corn knives and ledger plate handle many tons of finely shredded palatable ensilage per day.)

You can quickly transport swathed grain to a separator or pick up combine straw for bedding. (Tremendous air suction at the pick-up gets all the fine chaff ordinarily lost.)

You can switch from hay to corn pick-up in minutes, and the new self-unloading wagon will handle all crops without a fork being lifted.

You need only one machine, one tractor and one man. Think of the savings in depreciation, overhead, repairs, gasoline and labor.

You can produce more beef, get more milk, with shredded hay, grass, and corn than with any other type of roughage. You feed ground grain to your cattle; why not feed roughage that is well shredded for better and complete consumption?

The new Model S McKee Harvester can be purchased now at an off-season discount.

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Systems

Elm Creek
Man.

"Bullet" for Unthrifty Lambs

AN Australian discovery that has enabled them to raise sheep in cobalt-deficient areas is now available in Canada. Known as the "cobalt bullet," it was developed by the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization.

The Australian organization points out that sheep need cobalt to produce vitamin B12, which is essential in blood formation. Without it, sheep are unthrifty.

The cobalt bullet, it is claimed, is the first simple, precise method of supplying cobalt. Previously it was done through licks, top dressing and other means that were inconvenient, uncertain or expensive. The bullet is a hard object about the size of a thimble. It is administered directly into the gullet by a tube-like gun, and remains in the paunch to release a constant, regular stream of cobalt into the animal's system. The life of the bullet is not known, as it has been in existence for scarcely two years, but it is believed to last some years.

According to the Australian Government, millions of sheep in that country are now carrying cobalt bullets. Some areas were known to be acutely deficient in cobalt, but others were uncertain and the only way to find out was to compare the response of treated and untreated groups of sheep. In one such test, the untreated sheep averaged 40.9 lb. at commencement, while those receiving the cobalt bullet were 40.4 lb. After 29 weeks, the untreated averaged 64.7 lb., but the treated had advanced to 77.5 lb. V

Three in One

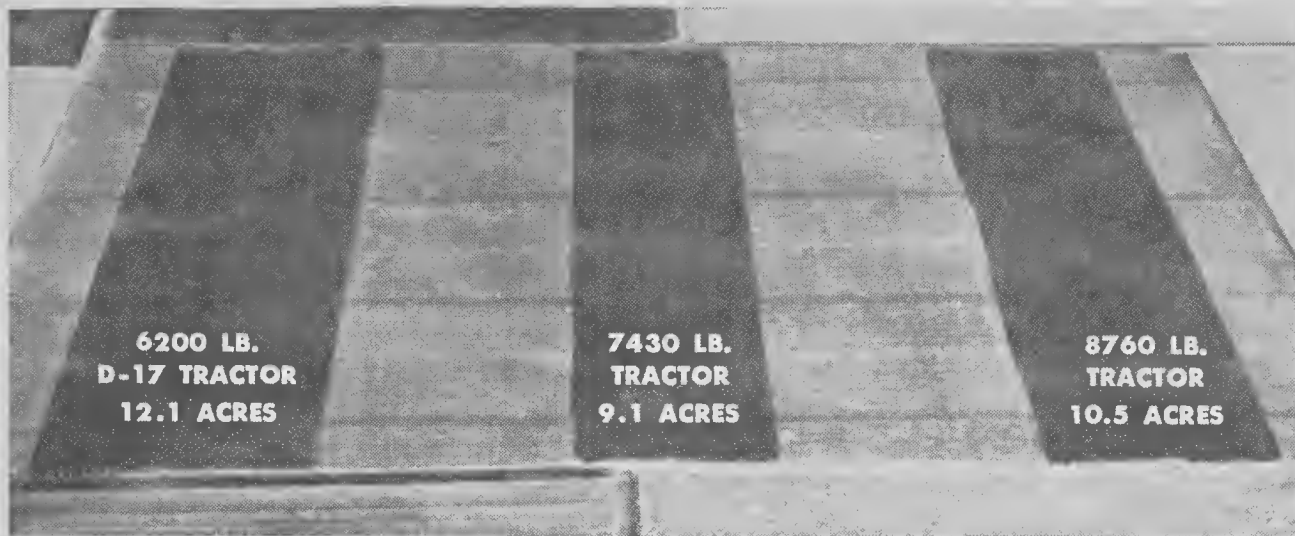
THERE'S hope that cattle may eventually be immunized against leptospirosis, virus diarrhea and infectious bovine rhinotracheitis. The last-named disease is not common in Ontario, but both lepto and virus diarrhea are assuming increasing importance, according to the Ontario Veterinary College.

The new cattle vaccine, developed at the Veterinary Virus Research Institute in New York, has a triple action and is given in one inoculation. Triple vaccines have been used in human medicine for some time, but this is the first report of their use in cattle immunization. V

Litter Records Help You

KEEP records of the quality and number of offspring from sows, and the figures will prove invaluable when you are selecting breeders. The animal industry branch of the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture has handy litter performance charts, designed to show the number of young pigs produced and marketed, the grades received and the number of days from farrowing to market. The net cash return per litter can be calculated if a record is also kept of the amount of feed each litter consumes.

These charts can be had for the asking, either from the animal industry branch or local ag. reps. V



Actual photo showing acres each tractor plowed on 20 gallons of fuel.

DYNAMIC D-17

with the *BIG STICK* leads in 3-tractor test

Photo of D-17 Tractor in dry, hard-plowing, heavy soil of test field.



Which one of today's big tractors leads in cost-saving performance? Unmistakably, it's the Allis-Chalmers Dynamic D-17 with the **BIG STICK**.

Here in tough fall plowing, three new owner-driven tractors competed in a practical plowing test. Side by side, they matched power, traction, and economy in rugged going.

Each tractor started with exactly 20 gallons of regular gasoline from the same tank truck. Each pulled four 14-inch plow bottoms at the same average depth and speed—until its fuel was gone.

The airplane photo above clearly shows the outcome.

How can the Allis-Chalmers Dynamic D-17 more than match the heavier tractors?

The **TRACTION BOOSTER** system teamed with the **BIG STICK**—the exclusive Allis-Chalmers Power Director—does it. On Allis-Chalmers tractors, weight for traction is provided hydraulically, not with hundreds of built-in extra pounds that waste fuel.

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TRACTION BOOSTER is an Allis-Chalmers trademark

LIVESTOCK



Alex Rennie of Flaxcombe proudly displaying some of his fine young stock.

Always Room For Improvement

NO matter how well a man does with his cattle, he should never overlook anything that might enable him to do better. For five years running, Alex Rennie of Flaxcombe, Sask., has had the champion group of five yearling steers at the Saskatoon Feeder Show. This year he intends to do some performance testing because he thinks the scales will show him the best individual cows in his herd, and enable him to weed out the poorer ones in a more efficient manner.

"I feel that in a few years any animal from a herd that has been on performance test will be the one that'll bring the highest price, especially with artificial insemination coming into the West," he explained.

The Rennie herd consists of about 50 head of registered Shorthorns. Alex's father started with this breed in 1918, and Alex intends to stay with them. They are fine looking animals, and don't "spook" when a stranger walks among them. In fact, they are more likely to follow you around the field to see what's going on. Both these features stand them in good stead in the show-ring, as evidenced by the many prizes won by Alex's youngsters on 4-H achievement days.

ALL told, the farm contains 2,600 acres, about 800 of which are in permanent pasture. The remainder of the land produces wheat and oats, plus both wild and cultivated hay. A firm believer in increasing pasture-carrying capacity with heavy-yielding cultivated grasses, Alex maintains an experimental field west of the house which is sown to promising new varieties under the direction of their local agricultural representative. For upland pastures he uses a brome-alfalfa mixture seeded at 10 pounds per acre, and for undrained slough bottoms, moisture-tolerant reed canary grass.

In past years there has been so much excess moisture in western Saskatchewan, the Rennies bought an irrigation pump in Calgary for \$1,800 and used it to pump out two large sloughs on the place. By seeding these reclaimed acres to oats, they figure they made the pump pay for itself the first year.

The past two seasons, however, have been so dry it has been possible to crop some sloughs without draining them. Last summer Alex obtained a good yield of reed canary grass from one of the marshes, and the quality was about equal to that of brome hay. But an alkali flat seeded to Russian wild rye, tall wheatgrass and slender wheatgrass (alkali tolerant species) failed to grow.—C.V.F. ✓

A.I. for Swine Could Be Next

MANY hog producers are wondering how long it will be until they can simply phone their A.I. unit when they have a sow ready, and save the troublesome job of keeping a boar, or trucking the sow down the road to the nearest one available.

The day is coming closer, but it isn't here yet. That's the word from Dr. J. H. McLean, chairman of the research committee of the Ontario Association of Artificial Breeders. He says that A.I. of swine will not be practical until improved techniques for handling the semen have been developed.

Researchers are employing A.I. successfully with swine at some research stations, but have not yet been able to perfect their techniques to a point where technicians working out of A.I. units could get satisfactory results on farms through the country. ✓

Brucellosis Strikes Again

THERE'S disturbing news on brucellosis from Ontario. Reports reaching the Ontario Veterinary College indicate that it has been found in bison, elk and moose in Alberta.

The disease has affected moose severely and it appears that it ends inevitably in death. Bison are kept mostly in special game reserves and it seems they do not pose a serious problem as spreaders. Elk, deer and other wild animals may contribute to the spread of the disease in certain areas. The spread of brucellosis through wildlife is an unknown quantity, but this could explain some isolated outbreaks that occur in herds that have been free of the disease for years, according to OVC. ✓

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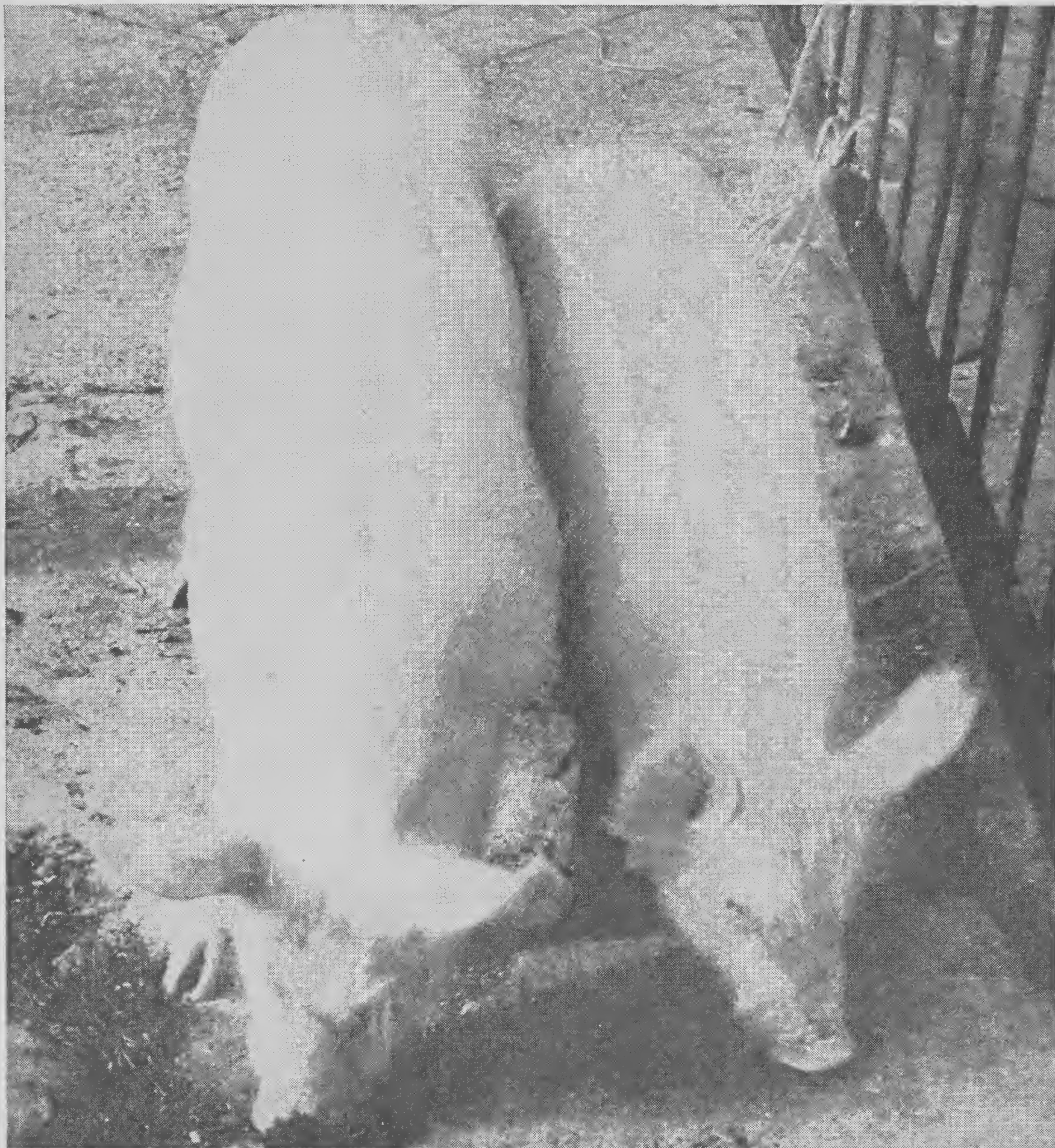
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They said this discovery

but **BENGER** scientists show the way to



PHOTOS: J. L. JONES

The 68 lb. pig on the left was injected at 3 days of age with Imposil. At the same time the untreated litter mate weighed 42 lbs.

was IMPOSSIBLE

the biggest hog-raising profits ever known!

THE DISCOVERY OF THE CENTURY

They challenged Benger scientists to produce an iron treatment more powerful than any other in the world. A one-shot injection that would wipe out iron deficiency in baby pigs and protect even the lazy creeper. They said it was impossible.

But Benger have done the "impossible"—with IMPOSIL, the iron and a half injection that can save up to 50 percent deaths in every litter. For the first time in history Canadian hog-raisers now have a sure-fire way of preventing the loss of thousands of dollars a year through iron deficiency.

BABY PIGS NEED IRON

Baby pigs are born with practically no iron reserves. They may *look* well, but with iron stores almost absent they soon become pale and unthrifty. IMPOSIL replenishes these iron stores quickly, buffering the baby pig against secondary infections.

HOW MUCH IRON DOES A PIG NEED?

How much iron does a pig need, how much can it take? That was the problem facing the Benger research team. They found that 150 mg. in a 2 c.c. solution was the ideal.

Benger achieved a unique scientific triumph by producing IMPOSIL, the intramuscular iron injection that contains half as much iron again as any other previous preparation. And what's more all its 150 mg. is *fully* absorbed, *totally* utilized.

PROTECTS AGAINST PNEUMONIA AND SCOURS

Over 90 percent of baby pigs suffer from iron deficiency. Mortality, especially where litters are raised on concrete, can run as high as half the number born. An IMPOSIL-injected pig is armoured against all infections such as pneumonia and scours, and is completely protected against iron deficiency over the critical period of its life. Result?—fewer runts and unthrifty baby pigs.

BIGGER LITTERS, HEALTHIER HOGS

Extensive field trials in Britain show that IMPOSIL gives an amazing rise in litter survival rates. At least two more pigs were saved in every litter.

WEIGHT GAIN BONUS TOO

There is a bonus of definite weight gains, too. For example, weaning weights of 50 lb. at 8 weeks and live weights of 160 lb. at 16 weeks are commonplace now in England. Pigs reach market weight much quicker.

FIGHTS "HIDDEN" IRON DEFICIENCY

Iron deficiency can strike at your profits before you know it's there. It hits first at the baby pig's enzyme systems, putting a brake on its full potential growth. IMPOSIL makes certain that absorbed foods are converted into strong, healthy growth.



Injecting a three day old pig with Imposil is "as easy as filling a fountain pen."

It's easy to inject

Injecting a three-day-old baby pig with IMPOSIL is a 60-second affair. The important thing is to get IMPOSIL right into the ham muscle. The needle should be inserted at right angles to the skin. You inject, withdraw, clean the needle, and you're ready for the next pig.



IMPOSSIBLE?... NO- Imposil

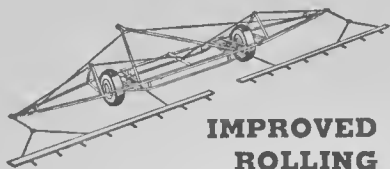
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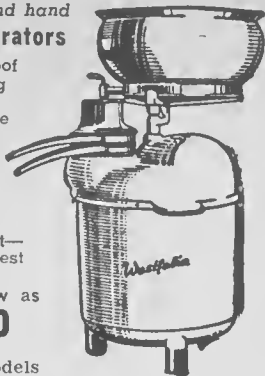
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34



DAIRYING

Do You Have Too Many Cows?

CULL out the poor producers. Nearly every dairyman could dispose of one or two animals without decreasing his herd's net returns, says R. P. Dixon, supervisor of herd improvement for Alberta.

The question is which ones to cull? Mr. Dixon points out that every herd has high and low producing cows, with the majority in between. Without records, the poorest can be detected by the dairyman through milk yield, while he may be uncertain of others. For accurate culling he needs to know the butterfat yield of each cow.

A good dairy cow should have a lactation of 10 months with a dry period of 6 to 8 weeks, and should calve yearly. A butterfat yield of 300 lb. or more should be attained in a 10-month lactation. Any cow producing less than 200 lb. of butterfat a year is unprofitable and should be eliminated at the earliest opportunity. Any district agriculturist or ag. rep. will help you with information on cow testing and herd records programs. V

New Test for Milk Protein Content

A NEW method of determining protein content of milk, which is simple, fast and inexpensive, has been developed at the University of Wisconsin. It was noticed that the proteins combine with a certain dye and separate from the solution. By placing carefully measured samples of dye and milk mixture in a centrifuge, which speeded up removal of the dye, it was possible to learn the amount of protein by using a device for measuring light absorption (a colorimeter), or by comparing the completed sample with a standardized color chart.

When 10 or more samples were analyzed it took less than 5 minutes for each test.

Protein tests might be used in future to help set the price for fluid milk, because of the demand for milk protein by the cheesemaker and a trend among consumers to prefer high protein foods. V

Short of Hay? Grain Is Substitute

IF you're short of hay, it will be some comfort to know that there have been successful tests in the U.S.A. with grain as a substitute for hay. M. Daciw of the Manitoba Department of Agriculture reports that the tests showed it was possible to maintain good milk production by feeding as little as 9 lb. of hay per day, or about 1 ton over the usual feeding period.

Normally, good quality hay costs \$15 per ton or less, and it pays to feed the cow all the hay she will consume. But if hay is scarce and the price is high, it is more economical to reduce the hay in the ration and substitute grain. The amounts depend on the price of hay and grain.

When hay is at \$20 per ton or higher, and oats cost 68¢ or less, it pays to substitute grain for hay. For example, if the hay supply is limited to 1 ton per cow, and a cow is producing 40 lb. of milk a day, 9 lb. of hay and about 25 lb. of grain can be fed daily. The grain in the ration should vary with the cow's ability to produce. This combination is more profitable than buying hay at prices above \$20 per ton. V

Milk Fit For Human Needs

THE difference between profit and loss to the dairy farmer often depends on whether poor quality milk is rejected by the dairy plant. Keep control over quality by considering these factors.

Milk is a human food and should be treated with the same regard for cleanliness as the housewife is expected to observe in the kitchen. Disease reduces production and endangers the consumers' health, so it's wise to keep in touch with dairy cattle disease control programs. Milk should be cooled to below 50°F as soon as possible to prevent bacteria from multiplying.

Stables need not be elaborate or expensive, but must have adequate lighting, drainage and ventilation. The manure should be removed from yards daily to discourage breeding of flies. Clipping the fine hair from the flank, udders and belly of the cow help to keep her clean and comfortable.

Prof. F. W. Hamilton of Ontario Agricultural College, who has issued these suggestions to dairymen, emphasizes that quality is the key to progress and development in the dairy industry. V

Milk Cost Is What Counts

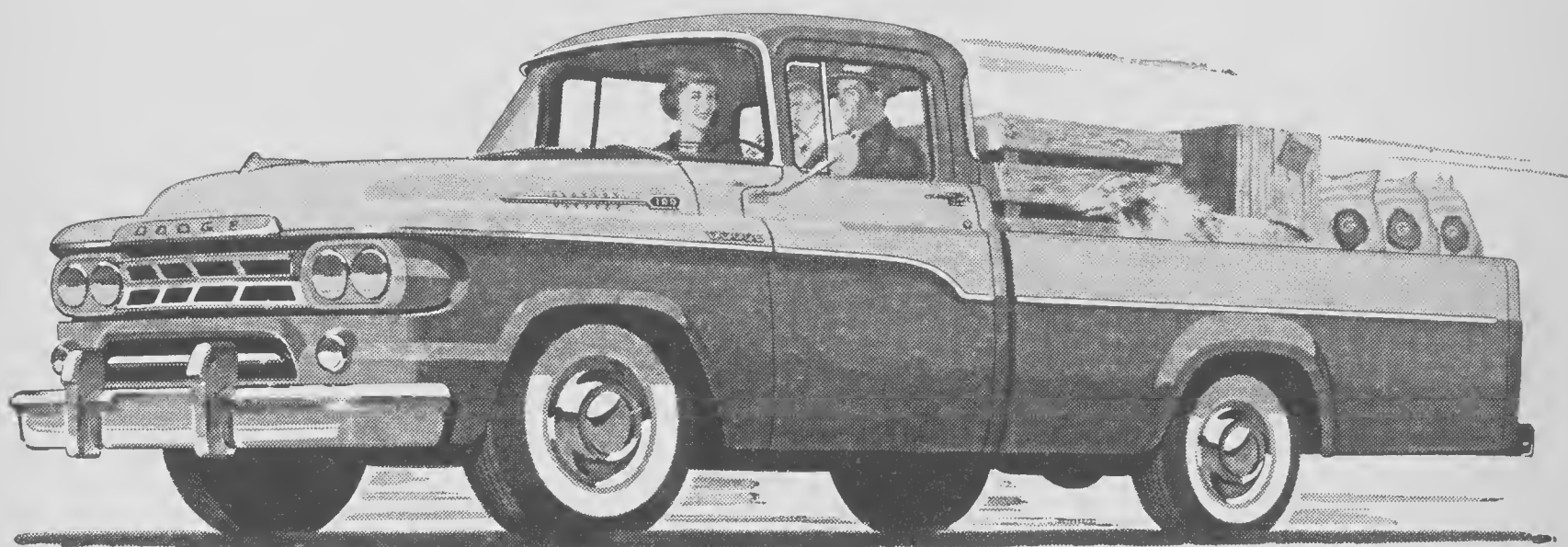
DON'T try to keep costs per cow to a minimum. Concentrate on increasing milk production per cow and keep down the cost of producing each 100 lb. of milk.

This is the advice of M. Daciw, Manitoba Department of Agriculture, who gives the following figures to illustrate his point:

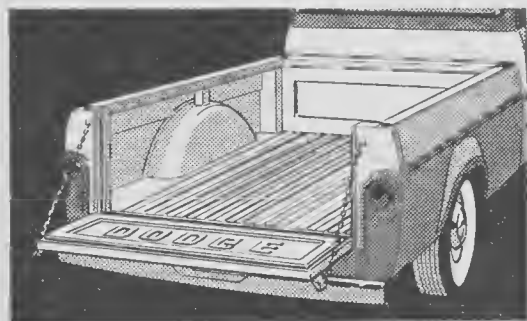
Milk per cow	Cost per cow	Labor earning per cow	Milk cost per cwt.
10,317	\$292	\$104	\$3.76
8,996	\$266	\$ 64	\$4.15
6,736	\$213	\$ 45	\$4.53

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tained power with lasting oil economy under the toughest demands of farming. This means more work time—less down time for your valuable equipment.

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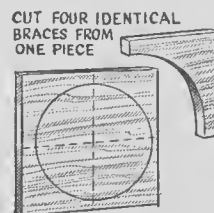
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WORKSHOP

Shelf Braces

The next time you need several identical shelf braces made from wood, try this. Cut the board to the desired size, making it exactly square. Take a compass and place its point in the exact middle of the board, and then draw a circle. Also divide the board into equal quarters with two dotted lines. Cut out the circular portion of wood with a saw, and separate the braces by sawing along the dotted lines.—H.E.F., Tex.



Clean Files

To prevent teeth of fine smoothing files from clogging, when filing aluminum, brass, copper, solder or other soft metals, apply a coat of powdered graphite to each file just before using. Graphite keeps metal filings from sticking in the grooves and also protects the files from rust.—E.O., Alta.

Removing Bung

Put an end to the struggle you have when removing the bung from a gas barrel. Simply weld a harrow tooth across the top of the bung, as shown in the illustration. This makes a handle that will enable you to turn the bung easily.—L.C., Sask.

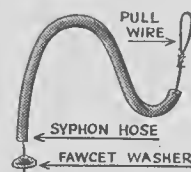


Skin on Paint

To remove skin formed on paint, use a batter beater. The excess paint will drain through the tines, but the skin won't slide off. If the beater is too wide for the can, remove one or more tines.—H.M., Pa.

Easy Syphon

A simple way to start a syphon is by using a faucet washer secured to a length of wire. Pass the wire through the hose, insert the hose in the liquid you want to syphon, and then pull the washer through the hose. This creates a vacuum that will draw the liquid through the hose.—D.F., Alta.



Removing Stud

When installing a flush wall cabinet, such as a medicine cabinet, and part of a wall stud has to be removed, you have to be careful not to damage the plaster on the other side of the wall. The answer is to use a hacksaw blade to saw through the lath nails driven into the stud. First, gently pry the stud away from the lath to make room for the blade, then saw back and forth through each nail as you come to it.

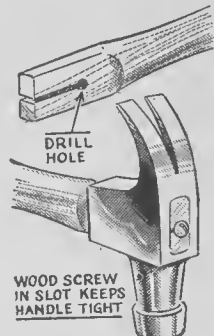
Wear gloves, or you'll skin your knuckles.—A.N.F., N.B.

Night Seeding

It's sometimes difficult to see whether your drill has tripped, when seeding at night. I have painted the square feeder shafts with aluminum paint, about one foot of each at the center of the drill. The paint reflects the tractor lights, flashing on and off as the shaft turns. I can see at a glance if the drill is working.—A.E.K., Sask.

Hammer Head

Make the hammer head tight and keep it on. This is the way to do it. Cut a slot at the end of the handle to less than the depth of the head. Then drill a hole at the end of the slot to prevent the wood from splitting down the handle. Mount the head on the handle and insert a wood screw into the slot downward from the end. The screw will spread the end of the handle and hold the head on tightly.—S.C., Fla.

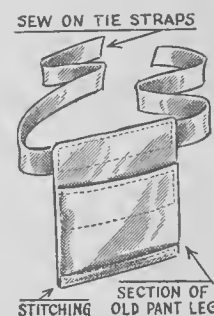


Forge Blower

For the blower on my forge, I have a motor and fan from an old car heater. I removed the radiator from the heater and attached the frame to a gallon can, which had a hole in the bottom to fit the pipe on the forge. A 6-volt tractor battery powers the motor, providing a steady draft for the fire.—F.J.W., Alta.

Nail Pouch

You can make a handy pouch for nails or staples in a few minutes. Cut a 9" section off the leg of an old pair of overalls or pants. Seam over well at the bottom, and cut 2" slits on either side at the top. Turn the front 2" flap down and sew it, also seam edges of back part as you sew it onto straps made from an old necktie, strips of denim or overall suspenders. Make sure the opening to the pocket you have made is big enough for your hand. Several of these pouches should be in every workshop to avoid cluttering your pockets with a lot of hardware.—R.J.R., B.C.



Concrete Forms

Use green, unseasoned lumber for concrete forms. Dry lumber robs concrete of its moisture, upsetting its strength, while green wood doesn't. However, if you must use dry boards, paint them with old oil from the crankcase.—H.J., Pa.

Tool Rack

Keep garden tools handy by tacking strips of leather to the side of the wheelbarrow to form loops. The loops are excellent holders for several tools.—A.N.F., N.B.



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SOILS and CROPS



How to lengthen your cattle grazing season

New Varieties Of Rape, Kale Are Overlooked

DO you want to extend your grazing season an extra month or 6 weeks each fall? The new varieties of rape or kale may be just the crops you need.

"They are the most overlooked crops available to stockmen today," states Prof. Bob Fulkerson of the OAC Field Husbandry Department. "The new varieties give heavy yields at a time when other crops have been frozen off."

"One Ontario farmer I know," adds Fulkerson, "says he may still be grazing his field of kale in February or March, if the snow isn't too deep." It's common practice for beefmen to graze their steers on rape or kale until Christmastime in some areas of Ontario, for even though it is frozen, cattle relish it.

Key to Professor Fulkerson's optimism about these crops is found in the new varieties produced by plant breeders. At one time, cattlemen had some trouble with bloating among cattle fed on rape, and while kale won't cause bloat, varieties available a few years ago didn't yield so well.

Now, the new kales yield as well and are higher in protein than rape. In fact, at the OAC, kale has run about 17 per cent protein compared to 12 or 13 per cent for rape, on a dry matter basis. Both are extremely lush crops, running about 10 to 12 per cent dry matter.

Yields of the new species at the OAC have run up as high as 40 tons to the acre, and Fulkerson believes that yields of 30 tons per acre should be attainable by any good farmer.

There is still some danger of bloat from rape, but even that doesn't seem to be too serious now. Various species of both kale and rape were grown on farms across the province last year, under supervision of the college, and farmers who placed some dry hay or straw where the cattle could get it at all times had no trouble.

"Cattle seem to know when they need such dry feed," Fulkerson observed. "It's a good idea to place some in feeding racks right in the field."

But these crops aren't limited to



[Guide photos
Charles Yeo sizes up a heavy stalk of kale growing on his P.E.I. farm.

some areas of Ontario. They have been popular among some farmers in parts of the Maritimes, too. Holstein breeder Bus Jones of Charlottetown always includes some kale in his forage program as late season insurance. And in the West, some stockmen sprinkle a little in the grain drill at seeding time, and it provides late fall grazing after the wheat is combined.

The crops seem to do better in the cool, moist areas of Ontario than in some of the southern parts of the province where summer heat may slow their growth.

PROFESSOR FULKERSON says that the new Garton's Early Giant, an English rape, is the one to use now. It yields half a ton more dry matter per acre than most other varieties. In the kales, he says that some of the marrow stem varieties look particularly promising.

The new kales, which yield so well, and which won't cause bloat or taint milk, are amazingly palatable too. Fulkerson says that growers co-operating in the OAC trials, found that cows which were changed over from regular pasture onto kale, relished it and maintained their production even without grain. But when the kale ran



Lloyd Marsden grazed 32 steers on 7 acres of rape for 6 full weeks during fall. He's been growing the crop for years on his Rockwood, Ont., farm.

SOILS AND CROPS

out on one farm and cattle were put back onto grain and hay, production dropped off by one-third. Calves liked the kale too.

One other feature about kale—it seems to withstand higher summer temperatures than rape, while producing a heavy growth.

Seeding time for rape in Ontario is about July 10. Kale usually requires a slightly earlier seeding, says Professor Fulkerson—say about July 1. He suggests that a field can be fallowed until then to clean up weeds, or a meadow that has provided early grazing or an early cut of hay, can be plowed and made ready for seeding. He recom-

mends a dressing of manure for the field, but warns growers not to seed the crops too heavily.

"Most farmers use too much seed and the crowded plants are stunted. One to 1½ pounds of seed per acre is plenty."

The crop is seeded in rows by plugging every three or four runs in the grass seed box, and fitting the spouts with a piece of garden hose to prevent the seed from being scattered by the wind. By using rows, there will be less trampling and waste when it is being grazed. If the field is reasonably weed free, there may be no need to scuffle it during growth.—D.R.B. V

Cheap Seed May Be Expensive

CHEAP seed may not be the cheapest in the long run, says Everett Tool of the North Dakota Crop Improvement Association. This advice from south of the border can apply equally well here. This is how he explains it.

There were two typical lots of alfalfa seed brought to the attention of the State Seed Department's laboratory. One sold for 35¢ per pound and the other went "over the fence" for 25¢. This second lot looked like a real bargain, but it was not as simple as that.

The tag on the 35¢ seed stated

there was 99 per cent pure seed and that 95 per cent of that seed would germinate. If you multiply 99 by 95 and divide the result into 35, the result is 37¢, which is the cost per pound of pure live seed.

Now take the "cheap seed." It cost 25¢ and the purity turned out to be 90 per cent, with 60 per cent germination. Multiply 90 by 60 and divide the result into 25. This gives a cost of 46¢ per pound of pure live seed, or 9¢ more per pound than the cost of the tagged seed.

This is not the end of the story. If the purity of the "cheap seed" was 90 per cent, it meant that 10 per cent of the seed wasn't alfalfa. It was mostly weed seed, including several kinds of the noxious type. V



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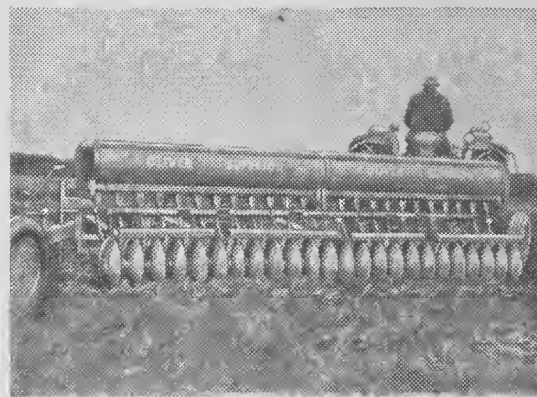
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Annual Meeting The Royal Bank of Canada

James Muir urges more flexible tax system, with wider credit control to curb inflation

West can set an example of "free economy in action" by keeping markets open to underdeveloped countries

"Chronic inflation is the greatest single threat to Canada's economic development," declared James Muir, Chairman and President of The Royal Bank of Canada, at the bank's Annual Meeting in Montreal on Thursday, January 8th. Reviewing the conditions which must be met to ensure continuing economic growth, high level employment and a stable currency, Mr. Muir said, "Regardless of the skill and energy of the monetary authorities, an effective monetary policy is impossible so long as consumer credit is free to move in the opposite direction. The Central Bank contracts credit in booms and expands in recession. Unregulated consumer credit expands in booms, contracts in recession. Those dependent on bank credit have to bear the full brunt of credit restriction while others enjoy a spending spree. To break up this unholy alliance of injustice and futility I have repeatedly urged that monetary and credit control should embrace a wider area of our financial world than they now do. Surely a more flexible tax system could be devised which would adjust tax rates to counter cyclical disturbances, not only quickly and effectively but without arbitrarily changing the relative importance of the government sector in our economic life. Such a system, combined with a more comprehensive coverage by our monetary authorities in the regulation of credit, could I think provide an economic climate for high-level employment and economic growth and, at the same time, protect the value of our currency from the ravages of chronic inflation."

FOREIGN AID

"Aid to underdeveloped countries," said Mr. Muir, "is useless unless it leads to sustained, and self-sustaining, development; and fundamental social changes in the underdeveloped country are required before the spirit of enterprise is sufficiently strong to achieve what we might call 'escape velocity' independent of the temporary rocket-thrust of economic aid. Without fundamental changes, greatly expanded aid fanned by over-enthusiasm, if not emotional compulsion, may have perverse effects, not only in the inflation-ridden West, but in the underdeveloped countries themselves."

"I think we must raise the question whether earmarking more aid is best for East Asians or the West until much more has been done both in education and in the careful preparation of programmes that achieve a proper balance between agricultural and industrial development."

The big question, said Mr. Muir, was whether the "uncommitted" underdeveloped countries would try to develop a private enterprise economy as an instrument of growth. This depended, he said, "not merely on expanded economic aid but on the example set by the West, and by a good example I mean not merely that we set our own house in order but that we keep the economies of the West open to the goods produced by the

underdeveloped countries. Otherwise we can only expect these countries to adopt a policy of self-sufficiency with its inevitable counterpart, centralized control of the economic system."

RISK-TAKER MERITS REWARD

"Adequate reward for productive effort and risk is an important condition for economic development," said Mr. Muir. "If labour becomes more productive, higher wages can be paid without inflation. The increase is both an incentive and a deserved reward. If risks are taken to expand production in some direction, the opportunity for a correspondingly large reward is not only prerequisite, but justified to the extent of the risk-taker's contribution to general welfare."

"I would like to join those who are urging the Government in considering the report of the Borden Commission on Energy not to move hastily to put a public-utility straight-jacket on one of the most important contributors to Canada's risk-capital investment: the oil and gas industry—a risk industry that has been responsible in large measure for Canada's brilliant economic showing since the second world war."

Assets over \$4 Billion

K. M. Sedgewick, General Manager, reported that Royal Bank assets had passed the \$4 billion mark, and that Capital funds now totalled nearly \$250,000,000. "Deposit figures in Canada have, of course, increased markedly," said Mr. Sedgewick, "and we are particularly pleased to see substantial growth during the year in our personal savings deposits where the figures are larger by \$148 million odd than those of a year ago. As at date of the Balance Sheet, our depositors numbered 2,927,121, indeed a source of much satisfaction to us."

Mortgage loans arranged by the Royal Bank had increased by 22% to nearly \$265,000,000, and shareholders now numbered 22,156, an increase of 2,200 in the year.

The recent appointment of a Far Eastern Representative, with headquarters in Hong Kong, said Mr. Sedgewick, had placed The Royal Bank of Canada in a position to provide on-the-spot assistance to foreign traders who wished to take advantage of opportunities for further important expansion of trade between Canada and far eastern countries.

SOILS AND CROPS



Marcel Cabernel shows a dike he made at the top of the field to Keith Smith, former district ag. rep., who assisted him a lot in overcoming the big gully.

Dike Helps Stabilize Waterway

IN 1956, The Country Guide told how Marcel Cabernel eliminated a deep gully on his farm at Bruxelles, with the help of the Manitoba Department of Agriculture. More than 2 years later, a second visit to the farm showed that the job was well done. There was no trace of the original gully, which had been 20' deep, 20' wide and 1,200' long.

Here's the program that Marcel has followed. After the gully had been filled and reduced to a gently sloping waterway in August 1956, he seeded rye as a nurse crop with brome, meadow fescue, Grimm alfalfa and crested wheatgrass. Some reed canary grass was sown along the bottom of the waterway.

In 1957, he reseeded brome, rye and alfalfa, without breaking the surface. He took off just one crop of hay and sowed a little meadow fescue in the fall, just to cover any bare spots.

At the top of the field, where the slope is greatest, there was some tendency for the waterway to wash out. So he had to lay some sod there and build a small dike to make the runoff water disperse.

The main result of eliminating the gully, which bisected his field, was to put a stop to soil erosion. But it has also eliminated the danger of a tractor toppling over, or of cattle dropping

into it—he lost two animals that way. In addition, he has improved both the value and the appearance of his farm, and made it much easier to work.

Cabernel's other conservation measures are paying off too. He has been using alfalfa for some time and finds it improves his second crop considerably. He has had 30 bushels of oats after alfalfa where the yield was only 15 bushels on a second crop. By farming on the contour, he is also keeping his soil where he needs it.

Marcel has 275 cultivated acres, half of which are used for forage crops. This provides him with enough feed for his 50-head commercial beef and dairy herd, and he ships grain and some alfalfa seed.

He is a keen member of the Bruxelles Soil Conservation Club, which is one of the top clubs in the province. In this way he has become a booster for conservation. He is also enthusiastic about the help he had from the provincial department of agriculture and the Brandon Experimental Farm in licking some serious problems. — R.C. V

New Soft Wheat

A NEW soft white spring wheat, resistant to stem rust and also the leaf rusts occurring in the irrigated areas of southern Alberta, has been licensed. Known as "Kenhi," this variety was developed at the University of Alberta. It is the result of a cross between Kenya Farmer, for rust resistance, and Lemhi, which is susceptible to rust, but yields well and has excellent soft wheat quality.

Kenhi has been introduced as a replacement for Lemhi. V

Annual Weed Control

THE most effective ways to control annual weeds are: (a) cultivation before and after seeding; (b) delayed seeding of an early maturing crop; (c) sow a field to permanent pasture, or to a forage crop, and then mow it for hay or silage; (d) use selective chemical weed sprays as recommended for each particular weed. V



A part of the original 20-foot gully as it was before the 1956 operation. [Guide photos]

SOILS AND CROPS

Winterkilling Probe Continues

IT'S hard to pinpoint the causes of winterkilling because the evidence has been wiped out when spring comes. But tests are underway at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, that may throw some light on the subject.

Sample plots of field crops are being revived from winter dormancy and stimulated into growth by placing a small, bottomless growth chamber over them. Heat and light are supplied artificially, snow and soil thaw, and the plants start to grow. Regrowth and vigor indicate the amount of winterkilling up to that time. By placing the growth chamber on various plots periodically through the winter, damage to crops by various weather factors can then be evaluated.

After two winters, it is known that ice sheets are disastrous to wintering alfalfa, which was completely killed by December 20 after being covered by ice for 4 weeks. Plots kept bare during 1956-57 resulted in a complete kill by February 1. On the other hand, 4" of snow over alfalfa resulted in 100 per cent survival.

During mid-December 1957 a warm spell started alfalfa growing in the fields. A subsequent cold snap caused 15 per cent winterkill. Nearly 10" of snow followed and remained all winter. Injury evaluations in February 1958 showed no kill whatever. ✓

Longer Life For Alfalfa Stands

IN Minnesota, profitable stands of alfalfa have been maintained for 7 years or more, with forage yields averaging nearly 4½ tons per acre, through giving fields plenty of needed phosphate and potash fertilizer.

Dr. John MacGregor of the State University says the best results were obtained by applying 300 pounds of 0-20-20 the spring before seeding, followed by an annual spring application of the same.

This view is supported by Dr. Kermit Berger, University of Wisconsin, who says that intelligent use of fertilizer with productive seed strains make it possible to grow alfalfa almost continuously on hilly soils. This releases the more level and fertile soils for row crops, such as corn, soybeans, wheat, oats and barley. He reckons that Wisconsin farmers are getting less than half the alfalfa yields they could if they had followed the recommendations. ✓

Planned Cropping

ESTABLISH a crop sequence system gauged to your particular farm that will help to: (1) maintain and improve soil fertility; (2) maintain needed fiber and organic material; (3) control weeds, diseases, and pests; (4) distribute labor requirements; (5) produce continuous high crop yields, and (6) provide adequate hay and pasture for your livestock. ✓

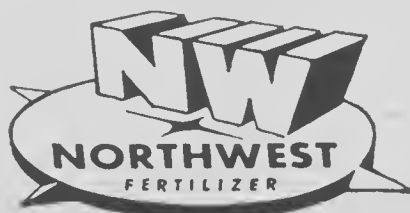


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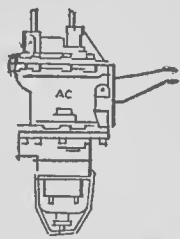
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SOILS AND CROPS

Ammonium Nitrate Just as Effective



[Gulde photo]
George Truswell still prefers ammonium nitrate for his type of farming.

IN spite of the spectacular growth results reported in the United States through the use of anhydrous ammonia, many farmers in Western Canada find they get just as good yields with ammonium nitrate. What's more, the latter is a lot less trouble to handle and apply.

Hereford breeder George Truswell of Lency, Sask., is one of them. Last year George decided to try a shot of anhydrous ammonia on 100 acres of permanent pasture in the hope that this high nitrogen treatment would give his grass a "shot in the arm." Although the field contains light, medium and heavy soils, growth response was poorer than on a similar pasture fertilized with nitroprills.

One reason for the lack of results with anhydrous ammonia could be that soil moisture conditions weren't favorable for its application. Soil should be crumbly and not too dry, or it might not close in readily over the ammonia when the latter is applied, resulting in loss by vaporization. In some cases there might not be enough water in the soil for the soil particles to absorb the fertilizer. On the other hand, too wet a soil might contain such a low volume of air-filled pores that this also limits absorption.—C.V.F.

Top Yielders Lose Their Place

WHY is it that some high-yielding cereal varieties gradually fall off to the point that they are no longer acceptable? It is generally agreed by agronomists that once a cereal variety is purified, it will not deteriorate genetically even though the same seed is grown for many years. The answer seems to be that disease is responsible for the decline.

The Brandon Experimental Farm, Man., claims that the growing of any one variety in an area for an extended time encourages the build-up of disease organisms that can attack the variety. This is particularly true when the organism overwinters in the straw and debris of the crop.

For example, seed lots from an unselected stock of Vantage barley grown in 1945, 1950 and 1956 were com-

pared in a yield test last year. There were no yield differences. But Vantage was a top variety for yield in Manitoba in 1945, and yet by 1956 the average yields were so disappointing that it was no longer recommended. The agronomists at Brandon say it's reasonable to suppose that if genetic deterioration of seed stock occurred over the 11 years, it would have shown in yield results in 1958. They are forced to the conclusion that environment, including diseases, play a major role in determining whether a variety can maintain its original productivity.—V

Dollar Value Of Manure on Crops

A TON of manure can increase crop value by \$5, compared with yields without manure. In Ontario alone, nearly 20 million tons of manure is available annually on farms, adding up to an increased crop value in millions of dollars.

Prof. Norman Thomas, Ontario Agricultural College, says the return of manure to the land also returns at least some of the plant food removed by cropping. He reckons the average 100- to 200-acre farm loses, through the sale of products, from \$150 to \$250 worth of plant nutrients each year. This combined with unavoidable loss in handling manure means that of the original crop received, only 25 per cent of the nitrogen, 50 per cent of the phosphates and 30 per cent of the potash are returned to the soil. These figures vary according to farm conditions, manure management and volume of production.

You can keep manure losses to a minimum if you have good stable floors, good storage (concrete if possible) and by adding super-phosphate to the manure. Manure with super-phosphate gives higher crop yields than ordinary manure, particularly on corn, mixed hay and pastures.—V

Measuring Soil's Water Needs

WHAT'S an evaporimeter? It's an instrument to measure water evaporation, so you can tell when to irrigate and how much water to apply. There are several types, but one in general use is a small affair called the Bellani plate. This is made of baked porous material and has a horizontal, black evaporating surface only 3" wide. It is held 4' above the ground and is fed by water from a reservoir.

They're studying the use of the evaporimeter at the Summerland Experimental Farm, B.C., with a view to finding the amount of water used by grasses, legumes, fruit trees and tomatoes. From this information they hope to establish simple factors for each crop and use them with the evaporimeter to determine the amount of irrigation water needed.

On individual farms, the farmer will need to know how much water the soil can hold and how much water the crops can safely use from the soil before irrigation is needed. When this is established, the evaporimeter will show him when to irrigate and how much.—V

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You'll see why there's such enthusiasm when you work a Massey-Ferguson 65 yourself! You'll agree with George Dawson (*top picture, right*) that, with the Ferguson System, plowing has never been so easy or so fast! And, like Doug McMaster (*centre picture*) you'll go for the MF 65's work-easing variable drive P.T.O. in a big way!

As for power—you'll find a load like Tom Walker's (*centre picture*) is child's play to an MF 65! Big hills, small hills—this tractor flattens 'em all! But you get more than great work-ability with an MF 65—you get ease and comfort, too! You'll discover with Bill Casey (*lower picture, right*) that the MF 65's easy steering and handy controls put you in complete and comfortable command of every job you tackle!

So get to know a Massey-Ferguson 65 for yourself real soon! See your Massey-Ferguson dealer and arrange to test-work one on your own farm. See your MF dealer—the man for great terms, trade-in values and service—first thing tomorrow! Get the feel of 'the greatest tractor ever built'.



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"Economy! That's the biggest feature for me," says Ernie Halbach of Wetaskiwin, Alberta. "It's an all-round dollar-saving tractor!"



"Never seen such power!" George Dawson of St. Ann's, Ontario, tells Clare Burt. "It's real lugging power to take on any job you give it!"



"I've seen nothing to beat that Ferguson System," declares Ed Kapaski of Inglis, Manitoba. "It sure makes tractor and implements work as a team!"



"The MF 65's been everything I expected!" says Ray Clarkson of Brampton, Ontario. "Handles 4 furrows easy—and whacks along day after day!"



"This is a really rugged machine," says Bill Drebit of Canora, Saskatchewan. "It can take a pile of abuse and keep going in the toughest working conditions."



MF 50 makes small farm



yield big pay-off!

"My MF 50 makes me and my farm equal to the biggest and the best," Mike Pasuta, Canadian hog-farmer tells MF Farm Reporter, Clare Burt. "And there'll always be a place for it as my farm grows!"



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"I need a tractor I can depend on," says Mike Pasuta. "A machine that will do what I ask of it every time. And, for my money, that's the MF 50—it really helps my farm pay-off big!" Comparing it to his previous, ordinary tractor, Mike says: "That Ferguson System makes the darndest difference! My plow now stays set exactly at the depth I want. I'm in control—all the time!"

"The MF 50's so easy to handle and comfortable, too," says Mike. "When my day's work is done, I'm still full of go! I'm ready to get on with remodelling the house—one of the jobs I'm doing on my extra savings!"

What the MF 50 is doing for Mike Pasuta on his farm, it can do for you, too! It's got the power, the great Ferguson System and the all-round usefulness to make modern mechanized farming a really big paying proposition on *every* farm!

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Tool and tractor work together like one unit. Here, discing with the MF Tandem Disc Harrow, Mike Pasuta cuts his working time way down. "When you come to a headland," he says, "you can turn round and swing right back—no long turns to waste time and gas!"



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"Every tractor should be built like my Ferguson 35 Diesel"

"Less fuel gets used than ever before!" declares Jack House. "The Ferguson 35 Diesel is a real fuel-miser. It does more work for less fuel than any other tractor I've seen!"

Jack House of Stan House & Sons' Stoney Creek farm tells MF Farm Reporter Clare Burt: "The 35 brings together the two greatest advantages in farming today...the Ferguson System and diesel fuel economy!"

"From the start, our 35 Diesel impressed us with its tremendous power," says Jack House. "It's been a real eye-opener! It never seems to stop and does *everything* we ask of it!"

As for the Ferguson System: "We know its amazing advantages from long experience," Jack reports. "This is the *third* Ferguson System tractor we've got—and we're set to get a *fourth*!"

All over Canada more and more farmers—on the big acreages, on family-size farms and small ones too—are turning to the amazing Ferguson 35 Diesel. And what it's doing for them it can do for you too! So why not see your local Massey-Ferguson man and arrange to test-work one on your farm... find out just why every tractor should be built like the great Ferguson 35!

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HORTICULTURE

*Irrigation plus sugar
gave striking results*

Frost Control May Extend Growing Season

MARKET gardener Donald Stewart of Berwick in the Annapolis Valley of Nova Scotia ships the tomatoes, cabbages and other vegetables he grows to distant markets like Quebec, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and even to far away Bermuda. For him, it's a world market, and he must compete in it—or quit.

That's why he, more than many Canadian growers, realizes full well the handicap of the short, late growing season.

"The frost hazard holds us back in the spring, and finishes off our growing season early in the fall. If we could control frost, we could stretch our season several weeks," he explains. The thought isn't original of course. But in this case, Stewart isn't just talking about it. He is taking steps to do something about it.

It was back in 1949, the year that he made a cautious entry into the vegetable growing business, that he bought irrigation equipment to try to control frost. In the interval, he has learned that a spray of water during cold spells will help plants combat temperature dips that go down to several degrees of frost.

But in the spring of 1955, he stumbled onto another bit of interesting information. While his tomato transplants were still in flats, a cold wave sent temperatures diving. He sprinkled the plants all night, and found the next day that half the plants were completely free from damage, and the other half were slightly frost marked. He recalled that the soil about the undamaged ones had been given an application of urea as a dry nitrogen fertilizer, and he wondered if the urea, splashing onto the leaves, had somehow saved the plants.

Soon after, in browsing through a scientific journal, he came across the fact that some of the sugars in the leaves of tomato plants are translocated to the roots, at the onset of cold weather. The idea immediately came to him—"That's why my sprayed plants didn't freeze. The translocations of sugars normally weakens the plant, leaving it more susceptible to frost. My plants absorbed some of the soluble organic materials that splashed onto their leaves, and it acted just like antifreeze on the cell sap."

Stewart can't prove his theory, but he has tested it several times since with apparently excellent results.

He has found that by spraying a 1 to 3 per cent sugar solution onto plants late in the afternoon, if a frost is expected that night, and then using sprinklers all night, he can help tomato plants survive temperatures of 22°, or even lower.

DR. R. J. HILTON, head of the Department of Horticulture at Ontario Agricultural College, who visited Stewart's farm last summer, calls his theory a logical and exciting



[Guide photo]
Donald Stewart uses sugar solutions and irrigation to protect tomatoes.

one, which, if it proves to be sound, could have great importance in the country.

Stewart regards his sugar applications as a supplementary means of controlling frost. He has found that irrigation equipment alone will do a good job, although used in combination with the sugar spray, it seems to be even more effective.

"But to provide irrigation equipment to cover the entire garden would cost a ransom—about \$1,000 an acre. The sprinklers must be going on every plant at the same time."

That's why he regards his experience with sugar solutions as so important. It could help extend the growing season for a week or two in both spring and fall, without the crippling expense of buying more irrigation equipment.

He is so enthusiastic that he plans to plant some tomatoes earlier than ever this spring, and gamble on the sugar solution protecting them from frost. As any grower knows, any technique that helps to bring along a crop as valuable as tomatoes a few days earlier in the spring, can mean a big difference in the year's profits.

Donald Stewart directs his fast-growing operation with the same kind of precision you would expect to see in a well-run factory. The produce from his main crop, the 20 acres of tomatoes, is all packed and sold to the fresh vegetable trade. Despite continuous expansion, he still can't keep up to demand. "Buyers come back for a quality product," he points out.

"How do you get that quality?" we asked.

He explained that he couldn't get along without his irrigation equipment. He uses it to apply moisture in dry weather, and to combat frost as well. He uses it to apply fertilizer, and he even used it last year as an effective medium for applying aldrin as a treatment for root maggot.

IN fertilizing his crop, Stewart applies the first dressing as a band treatment of dry material at planting time. All subsequent applications (and he puts on anywhere from three to nine more dressings to bring the total up to about 3 tons per acre) go on in liquid form, fed from a barrel into the irrigation system. His fertilizer program is not only designed to boost yields (one variety of tomatoes yielded 40 tons to the acre last year, and his average on 20 acres was 20 tons), but to give a high quality vegetable too.

Once the crop is grown, it must be packed and shipped to arrive in good shape. Since this gardener must ship great distances, he picks his tomatoes at the mature green stage, ripens them in his heated warehouse (an old barn which serves as his packing shed as well), or ships them to ripen on the precise day on which the stores want them for sale.

Stewart is a slightly built man with keen bright eyes and a friendly nature. He's a man who plans his life just as carefully as he plans the pattern of his gardening business. After a siege of hospitals a few years ago, he decided to turn to farming as a way to make his living, and retain his health as well.

"It's a wonderful life too, with new challenges facing a person every day," he has found.

But the challenge that excites him most right now is the prospect of beating the old nemesis of the Canadian vegetable grower, the stabs of frost thrown so frequently by the weatherman.—D.R.B. V

Mulching Materials Compared

NOWADAYS, plastic mulches seem to be replacing straw and manure, known as organic mulches. Is this merely because plastic is easier to handle? W. E. Torfason, horticulturist at the Lethbridge Experimental Farm, has listed a number of disadvantages in using the organic mulches during the growing season, which appear to put the plastic ahead.

Organic mulching creates a need to apply nitrogen fertilizers to decompose the straw. The use of straw and manure often introduces weed seeds, and when the weeds are sprayed at heavy rates, soil temperatures are reduced.

On the other hand, there are indications that these disadvantages are partially overcome by the plastic mulch. Early season temperatures have been increased under plastic, and when the foliage covered the soil eventually, temperatures were comparable to those in unmulched soil. On account of the higher soil temperature and reduced evaporation under plastic, tomato plants were more vigorous and gave higher yields.

Soil compactness was not increased by plastic mulching, and weeds were not a problem when a black plastic was used. Under clear plastic, however, weeds grew rapidly and the mulch was punctured or lifted out of place.

Mr. Torfason recommends the plastic mulch during the growing season, but says it cannot replace organic mulches for winter protection. V

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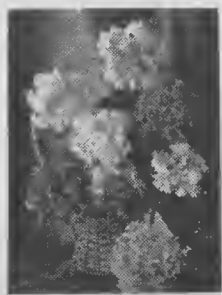
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HORTICULTURE

New Tree Fruits For Prairie Gardens

IT takes many years to develop a new tree fruit variety. But now, after a long experimental period, Dr. C. F. Patterson says there is reason for optimism concerning some new apples and a pear that he and his staff have developed at the University of Saskatchewan.

The pear is a cross between the Siberian pear and a hardy Bartlett. The cross was first made in 1938 and the first seed was sown in the following year. Trees were planted in the field in 1942, but it was not until last year that there was a crop of any size, despite a dry season and no irrigation.

The Bartlett came from the Summerland Experimental Farm, B.C., and the Siberian variety from South Dakota. A population of some 1,200 trees was produced and selections made from the few that showed hardiness. The trees are up to 18 feet high, with fruit approaching the size of the Bartlett and of fair quality. Dr. Patterson hopes to propagate four or five of them next summer.

This year will also see the release of new apple seedlings, which have proved hardy and of good quality through extensive tests. So far they are unnamed, with the exception of Redbird, a bright red apple maturing 10 days to 2 weeks earlier than the earliest crabs grown at present. Redbird is both an eating apple and a good cooker, and is about 1 1/4" diameter.

Some of the new apples are up to 2 1/2" diameter, and all have been grown under field conditions, covering an area of 150 acres.

Dr. Patterson says he has had the home gardener in mind all along in developing new tree fruit varieties. He doesn't believe they will be of much value to the commercial grower. People want to buy a large apple in the stores, although they are quite prepared to grow the smaller varieties in their gardens. The commercial grower on the Prairies has far greater possibilities with the small fruits, such as strawberries and raspberries grown under irrigation.—R.C.

Potato Seed Guide for Ontario

POTATO growers in Ontario who want seed for 1959 planting will find it helpful to consult the list of potato fields that have met the standards adopted for foundation and certified seed in 1958. Copies are available from the Field Crops Branch of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, the offices of the Seed Potato Certification Service, or ag. reps.

Of 544 fields inspected, 478 met requirements, giving a percentage of 87.8 compared with 86.5 in 1957. The largest acreage comprised the Sebago variety, totalling 553, with Katahdin next at 310 acres, and Huron 303.

Certified seed is acceptable for commercial table stock production, but foundation grade is necessary for crops intended for official seed standing. The Ontario Department of Agriculture will pay 50 per cent of freight

costs on carload lots of seed potatoes from any section north of North Bay to any grower or group of growers at any point in Ontario. V

Freezing Strawberry Plants

SOME Nova Scotia strawberry growers are storing virus-free strawberry plants in a temperature of 27° to 28°F until spring. These dormant plants will be used for setting out new fields this year.

Gordon Kinsman of Nova Scotia Agricultural College, Truro, says that normally there's no problem in setting plants out early, because the plant in the nursery row will still be dormant. However, if planting is delayed, probably by weather, past experience has proven the value of plants taken from cold storage. Plants allowed to use part of their food reserve in coming into full leaf in the nursery row, can't take the shock of digging, shipping and transplanting nearly as well as dormant plants, which retain all their food reserve.

This is a comparatively new technique, but it's gaining in popularity. V

Pruning Needs Care

ANYBODY can chop limbs off a tree, but pruning is another matter. I. L. Nonnecke, Lethbridge Experimental Farm horticulturist, says that pruning is the art of removing a portion of a plant to obtain a graceful, well-balanced tree or shrub of a proper height. It also opens up the plant so light and air can reach the center to produce healthy wood and flower buds.

The correct way to prune is to cut cleanly and smoothly, close to the remaining branch, leaving no stub through which decay and disease can gain entrance. Most pruning is done during late winter and early spring, when vigorous buds are starting to swell and are identified more easily. On smaller branches, a cut is made immediately above a vigorous bud to facilitate rapid healing of the wound.

Some trees need less pruning than others. Spruce requires practically no pruning apart from removal of double tops. Lower limbs should be left, except for unusual conditions or personal fancy. Elms need fairly severe annual pruning to avoid poor crotches and top-heavy limbs. To develop smooth trunks free from unsightly branches, unhealed wounds or dead stubs, the ash, maple, poplar, elm and similar kinds should first be pruned as saplings.

Shrubs, such as roses, which flower in summer and fall while making vigorous vegetative growth, should be pruned during the dormant season only. But others, like lilacs, flower in the spring before vegetative growth starts and should be pruned as soon as flowering ceases. In that case, the branches pruned are those formed the previous year.

These are general rules, and it is as well to prune cautiously and note the results. It's better not to prune if in doubt, says Mr. Nonnecke. V

POULTRY

Make Feeding Easy for Poult

IT could be that many turkey poults starve to death because they have poor vision. The only way to overcome this difficulty is to provide them with plenty of trays and feeders containing unadulterated, balanced rations in positions similar to spokes of a wheel radiating from the brooder.

This suggestion comes from R. H. McMillan, Alberta's poultry commissioner, who says the poults that come out of the brooder to cool off have a better chance of finding the food, because they stumble over it. Colored marbles in fresh, clean drinking water will also catch their attention and encourage them to drink.

Poult must be kept warm at a constant 95°F for the first week, decreasing 5° each succeeding week until no more heat is needed. Once outdoors, they should not be mixed with chickens on account of disease prevention, especially blackhead. Rotate the turkeys' range, avoiding soft spots and water spots that favor disease organisms. ✓

Grit Needs Of Chickens Tested

INSOLUBLE grit in feed may be beneficial under some circumstances, but experiments have hardly justified its use in a chick starter ration.

At the Brandon Experimental Farm, Man., they tried grit in starter rations, which varied in fiber content and coarseness of grind. The free-choice feeding of grit failed to improve weight gains or feed efficiency with any of the feeds.

There were also two experiments with laying hens, in which insoluble grit was fed with all-mash and mash-grain systems. In addition, half of the birds on each feeding system were fed oyster shells. Regardless of the ration or of inclusion of oyster shells, insoluble grit had no effect on egg production, egg shell thickness or pounds of feed required to produce a dozen eggs.

However, the tests did show that some of the grit fed during the growing period was retained through the growing year. It can not be concluded that grit is not required by laying hens, but the indications are that if grit is fed during the rearing period, there would be no additional benefit in its use during the laying period. ✓

Egg Graders Doing Good Job

ARE you one of those who feel Canadian egg graders are not doing their job? Well they are, according to the Canada Department of Agriculture. In face of the criticism about the lack of uniformity in grading, a group of experts undertook a nationwide survey recently. Here is what they found:

• Candler are well able to distinguish between Grades A and B.

• Grading by candling is a good measure of interior quality.

• Best quality eggs are produced between September and April. Quality then decreases because of the age of the bird, the climate and feeding conditions.

• Overall quality in some areas is higher than in others. ✓

Sanitation

SANITATION is the keystone of successful poultry management. Keep litter in brooding houses dry, and eliminate dampness around waterers, both inside poultryhouses and out on the range. Provide a movable brooding house, or have a definite system of yard rotation. Accumulated droppings breed disease organisms which might wipe out your flock. ✓

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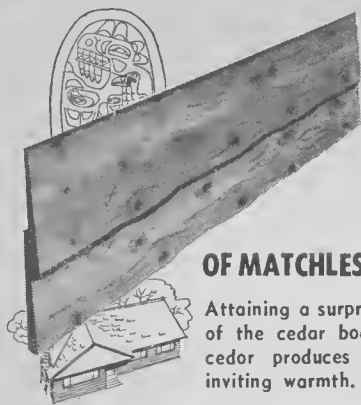
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POULTRY

"Stimulighting" Pullets Into Producing More Eggs

EVERY farmer who ever kept a flock of hens can recall that they usually laid their best in the springtime, as the sun got brighter, and the days longer. Now, scientists think they know the reason why, and are trying to provide a "perpetual springtime" for hens, to keep them laying at peak production longer.

The idea is called "stimulighting." Dale King of Alabama Polytechnic Institute, where much of the early work on it has been done, says scientists just copied nature in devising the system. As more light is provided to birds, a small gland is stimulated, he explains, and this in turn stimulates the activity in the hen's ovaries and she lays more eggs. By raising pullets under a limited amount of daylight, and then gradually increasing the length of their days once they go into the laying pens, they have been brought to high peaks of production, and held there for long periods.

Prof. Ross Cavers of the OAC Poultry Department muses that it is a wonder that the idea was not picked up much sooner. "We've been looking at it, and never seemed to see it," he stated. His department is erecting a new poultryhouse with 24 individual pens, in which stimulighting trials can be carried on.

Professor Cavers observes that fall and early winter hatched birds get the bloom pretty well knocked off them when they are reared under normal conditions. But when they are reared under stimulighting conditions, it's a different story.

Ontario poultrymen are trying the system on both hens and turkeys and, in fact, it seems to be the only way that turkey hens can be stimulated to lay in their normal off-season—an important detail now that turkey broiler growing is becoming a big, year-round business, and poulters are required in all seasons.

THE system is best suited to poultrymen who already have windowless houses, but these houses have become popular in recent months. Gordon Hunsberger, who has a 6,800 hen flock in his 42 by 200 foot windowless house at Bloomingdale in Waterloo County, put his pullets onto a modified form of stimulighting this year. The pullets weren't raised under the recommended 6 hours of light per day, but they were raised in buildings with partially darkened windows. Once he brought them into the laying house at 18 weeks, he put them on 8 hours of lights per day, and planned to increase this 15 minutes a week.

In discussing the work to be done in the new poultryhouse being erected at Guelph, department building specialist John Walker thinks that while this lighting theory looks very promising, he is convinced that it is not the whole story, and he wants to find out more about it. "Certainly," he says, "you won't get another 60 eggs a year from hens that are producing well in some of our better-managed flocks, simply by changing the lighting program."

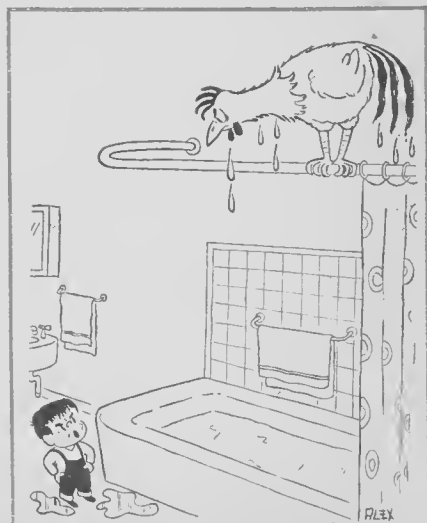


[Guide photo]
More eggs! That's the purpose of the "stimulighting" program for pullets.

Here is the stimulighting program recommended by Alabama Polytechnic Institute: Pullets should be given 6 hours of light and 18 hours of darkness from day-old until they are 5 months. Then, once they go into the laying pens, the amount of light should be increased by 18 minutes a week until the end of the production period. That would mean that after 14 months in the laying pens, the birds would be getting 24 hours of light each day. Then, they should be sold, for when lighting can no longer be increased, production will drop off sharply. To make such a program possible, of course, the brooder, growing, and laying houses all must be light-tight and fan ventilated.—D.R.B. V

Sick Birds

KEEPING diseased birds in separate quarters for treatment hardly ever pays because sick chickens rarely respond to treatment. It is generally better to destroy them rather than allow them to keep the infection going on the premises. If possible, have the carcasses autopsied, but, in any event, they should be burned or buried deeply in the ground. V



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Homemade Drill For Side-Dressing

FARLEY VERMILYEA of Belleville, Ont., didn't have a fertilizer drill which would side-dress his corn crop last summer, when he decided to apply a booster shot of nitrogen. Rather than pay the price of a special implement for the purpose, he devised one to meet his needs.

He bought the rear half of a row-crop cultivator that fitted his particular tractor, and mounted fertilizer hoppers from his corn planter on it. He fitted flexible rubber tubes, leading from the hoppers down the rear of the cultivator tines. These led into the fertilizer feeder shoes, which he fitted



(Guide photo)
This is the fertilizer drill Farley Vermilyea devised for side-dressing.

onto the bolts holding the spring teeth onto the cultivator tines.

With this hook-up, he drilled a row of fertilizer between alternate rows of corn, so each was fertilized on one side. The cultivator teeth covered the fertilizer with earth.

This equipment worked well for him, and he returns the hoppers to the corn planter when finished with them and has the cultivator for normal use as well.—D.R.B. V

Air Cleaner Vital to Engine

IF the tractor uses 2 gallons of gas per hour, the engine has to breathe 18,000 gallons of air per hour for good combustion. That keeps the air cleaner pretty busy.

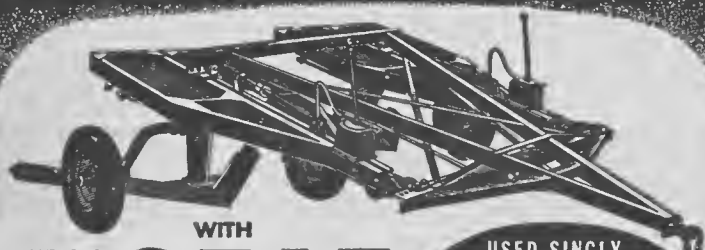
J. L. Thompson of the Swift Current Experimental Farm, Sask., points out that engines operating under dusty conditions can be ruined in a short time without a cleaner, or with one that isn't operating properly. The same applies to a breather on the crankcase.

Under normal conditions, both cleaners are serviced when the oil is changed, and generally the type of oil used in the engine can be used for the cleaners. However, if the tractor operates in dust it may need servicing every day, or possibly every week. You can soon judge how often it is necessary. The screen or mesh will need a service job about every two or three oil changes.

All air cleaner connections should be checked for leaks. Broken pipes have to be repaired and leaky hoses renewed. Worn throttle or choke shafts should be replaced to maintain a tight, dust-free joint.

By keeping dust out of the tractor engine, costly repair jobs can be kept to a minimum and the engine will last longer. V

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Use the Right Oil

ONCE upon a time there was a farmer who put gasoline in the tank of his car, truck or tractor, and plain oil in the crankcase. In fact everybody did that, because in those days a straight, light duty oil was all that automotive engines required. Today, things are much more complicated. Since 1949, engines have been made smaller, lighter, more powerful—and more "finicky."

The new engines work their oils a lot harder than the old ones ever did. Higher outputs and speeds have put a heavier load on engine parts such as piston rings, valve lifters, cams, drive gears and bearings. Higher pressures have also made these heavily loaded parts more susceptible to corrosive wear (especially at low winter temperatures), which shows up on piston rings and cylinders in the form of lost power, high oil consumption and other trouble signs.

Another feature of the newer engines is increased compression ratios, which have made them more sensitive to the harmful effects of combustion chamber deposits. These deposits cause spark plug fouling, short circuits, and increase an engine's octane

requirements—all of which are influenced by lubricant quality.

Today's more efficient, higher output engines operate at lower load factors than older engines in similar service. This also encourages increased deposit formation, particularly under start-and-stop driving conditions. A closer fitting of engine parts has made them less tolerant of these deposits, so that modern lubricants have a bigger cleaning job to do than was necessary 10 years ago. One result of this has been the development of oils with added detergents (cleaning agents) for heavy duty conditions.

HOW do you choose the right oil for your own particular needs? In 1952, the American Petroleum Institute came up with a new system which classified crankcase oils in terms of five service conditions in which the oils could be used. These are ML (motor light), MM (motor medium), MS (motor severe), DG (diesel general), DS (diesel severe). DM (diesel medium) was added later, making six in all.

The Technical Services Division of Imperial Oil Co. lists the various service conditions as follows:

1. ML—For passenger car light duty rural driving, breaking in new passenger car or diesel engines, or use in diesels where a straight mineral oil is specified, or for old engines or engines in poor condition.
2. MM—For passenger cars where highway use predominates, or trucks on high-speed light-load service.
3. MS—For passenger car city driving, or buses and trucks on stop-and-go delivery service. For buses and trucks on high-speed heavy-load highway runs.
4. DG—For all diesel engines, except supercharged Caterpillars, burning low sulphur-content fuels, in normal service.
5. DM—For average diesel engines operating under severe load or heat conditions, or burning fuels with a medium sulphur content.
6. DS—For diesels burning high sulphur fuels, supercharged Caterpillar diesels, or diesels in city delivery or bus service.

Once you've decided what service category your vehicle or machine comes under, you can choose a type of oil made specifically for that kind of job. For instance, if it falls in the ML or MM groups, you could use a straight non-detergent mineral oil, while the MS and DG group would be better served by an oil containing rust inhibitors and detergents to restrict sludge, tar, gum or carbon deposits which tend to form during that kind of operation. On the other hand, heavy work of the DM and DS category, needs an oil with an extra large amount of detergent additives, because engine wearing compounds form more rapidly under heavy loading.

OILS tend to thicken with cold and thin with heat, but they must remain fluid enough at both normal and low temperatures to be readily pumped to all moving parts, or your engine will be hard to start. At the same time, a good oil must also retain its lubricating qualities under engine heat. In order that operators can decide what "thickness" of oil to carry in the crankcase at various temperature ranges, the Society of Automotive Engineers has classified six (S.A.E. 5W, 10W, 20, 30, 40, and 50) grades of oil according to their "viscosity range" — which actually means the extent of their resistance to physical change during various changes of temperature. This classification has no bearing on oil quality or performance.

In general, a low S.A.E. number such as 5W would indicate that this oil would be a good choice for temperatures well below zero, and a 20W or 20 for normal conditions encountered in spring, summer, or fall. Viscosity numbers bearing the added symbol "W" mean the ratings are based on viscosity at 0° F, while those with no letter added are based on the oil's viscosity at 210° F. However, an oil can carry more than one S.A.E. number if its viscosity index (resistance to change in viscosity with temperature changes) is high. Oils such as this are called "multigrade" oils, and they can be used all year round in areas where temperatures don't consistently drop under 15° below zero.—C.V.F.

WHAT'S NEW



Dairy Accessory

Known as the Step-Saver, this milk pail is operated by a vacuum to transfer milk from stanchion or basement barn areas to the bulk tank in the milk house on a modified pipeline system. (Zero Corporation.) (241) ✓



Propane Manifold

Lower installation costs are claimed for this manifold designed for any number of propane cylinders. It offers a choice of propane capacities ranging from 200 lb. to 2,000, or more. (Linde Air Products Company.) (242) ✓



Egg Cleaner

Said to clean and sanitize up to 10 dozen eggs in 3 to 5 minutes, this equipment comes with a preset thermostatic heater to keep water at 110° to 120° F, or in standard models. Basket fits into tub. (FM Engineering Company.) (243) ✓

For further information about any item mentioned in this column, write to What's New Department, The Country Guide, 1760 Ellice Avenue, Winnipeg 12, giving the key number shown at end of each item, as—(17).



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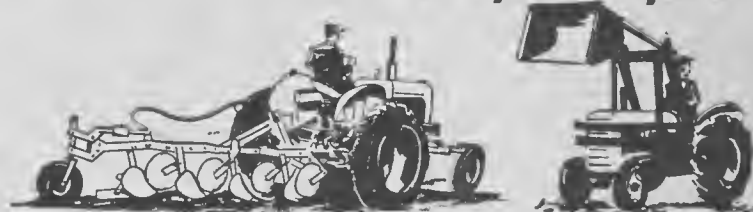
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MILK WITHOUT CANS

then I swing them up to the stand ready for the truckers," explains Brock Harris of Milton. "That's hard work for any man, first thing in the morning. To make it worse I've had trouble with my back recently. I'd like to get changed over tomorrow."

WHILE the swing to bulk tanks has been rapid, and has won general approval, it has brought in its wake problems and disappointments too. Dr. H. L. Patterson, chief economist for the Ontario Department of Agriculture in Toronto, in analyzing Dairy Herd Improvement Association records, found that bulk tanks don't pay for themselves in dollars and cents, on most farms. The records revealed that most farmers who switched over were worse off financially than those who stayed with cans. Dairymen using cans, with big herds of 30 cows or more, had higher net incomes than those with bulk tanks, and he found the difference amounted to just about the cost of making the change.

Dr. Patterson says that a farmer doesn't save much labor by installing bulk tanks, until the herd size gets up to 25 cows or more, but he adds, that when it's time to change, most farmers don't really have any choice. They will probably lose their fluid milk contracts, if they don't.

He says the decision as to whether or not to install the tanks is a turning point for most farmers. It forces them to face up to the decision of whether to really go into dairying in a substantial way, or to get right out. He has found that young people normally decide to make the investment and then proceed to expand their herds. Older farmers may decide to give up their herds and swing over to some other type of farming.

Right from the start, Ontario's dairy farmers have been irked by the refusal of dairies to pay a premium to cover the costs of installing the tanks. Last summer an application was made by the Ontario Whole Milk League to the Ontario Milk Industry Board for a "price" for bulk hauled milk. Dairies argued that the province's producers are paid on the "formula" system, which recognizes production costs. "Producers can't have it both ways," they said, and the producers' request was refused.

AN Ontario Agricultural College study showed that farmers switching over had to make an outlay of from \$1,500 to \$3,500 or more for a bulk tank, modifications to the milkhouse, and other changes. This meant adding fixed costs of from 6 to 22 cents per hundredweight depending on how much milk the producer shipped.

But Toronto district producer George Jackson claims that the cost of conversion is not necessarily as high as it would first appear. "Many farmers were going to renovate their stables and dairies anyway, and when the move was made to bulk tanks, they installed them instead of repairing or replacing their old coolers," he says. Roy Wilson points out that the \$1,200

he paid for his second-hand bulk tank was less than he would have paid to install a can cooler for an equivalent amount of milk.

The OAC study showed that most farmers immediately expanded their herds when they made the change. They also frequently intensified production on their farms by using more fertilizers and better seed. This was done to boost production from their land to feed their increased herd.

It showed that bulk tanks intensified the move to specialization as many farmers, like Roy Wilson, sold their hogs or other stock to give their full time to dairying. This is apparent in the Toronto milk shed where in 1952, before the change got underway, 3,730 shippers sent 450 million pounds of milk to market. Fewer than 3,000 shippers were left in 1958, but they delivered well over 600 million pounds.

ONLY 14 per cent of those questioned in the OAC survey saw no major problems at all in their conversion to bulk. Others had trouble financing the changeover, which called for the purchase of a tank, the building of a new milkhouse, or renovation of the old one, and maybe required extras, too, like the installation of additional electric wiring in the farm buildings, or repairs to the laneway.

According to Bob Sinclair, of Acme Farmers' Dairy, Toronto—a dairy that has switched over completely to bulk—one of the greatest resulting benefits is the improvement in the quality of milk. "Most producers put in a good milkhouse which was equipped with a hot water tank, when they made the change. Now they get better cooling service," he explained. "We used to have a real problem with bacteria counts in summer months, because farmers didn't have facilities to adequately cool their milk. Now there is practically no trouble. Whenever any does show up, we send out a fieldman to locate the cause. He usually finds there has been a mastitis flare-up, or the cooler isn't working properly. Either problem can be remedied in a hurry."

The milk trucker has become as closely involved in this big change as either the dairy or the farmer, and in

most cases, he likes it too. It has created a brand new role for him, in which, rather than lifting milk cans on and off a truck, he must examine the milk for quality, read the dipstick accurately, and take samples for butterfat and quality tests. If bad milk arrives at the dairy, and the whole load is lost, it's his responsibility. His job calls for a high degree of skill now, and in Ontario, the provincial government offers training programs to truckers.

LOOK at how conversion was made by one dairy shows what it can mean. Acme Farmers' Dairy set up a trial route in November 1954. This was successful, so the dairy proceeded with the changeover route by route, bringing it to completion last spring. During this changeover, Acme followed a practice of advising producers 6 months before it was to come into effect on their route. The company's fieldmen then visited producers, assisting them to plan their changeover.

In May, this dairy was receiving 400,000 pounds of milk per day, collected from 575 producers, owning bulk coolers ranging in capacity from 150 to 1,000 gallons each. They have two routes on which only high-test milk (Jersey or Guernsey) is collected, and two on which the trucks are compartmented to handle both high-test and standard milk. On the rest of the routes only standard milk is hauled.

In reflecting on the amazing speed with which the change was made in the Toronto milk shed, Jack Pawley, secretary-manager of the Toronto Milk Producers' Association, points out that there have been some problems. Occasionally a producer loses a whole tankful of milk. Some producers have had trouble getting proper service on their tanks. Calibration has been a problem where the tanks weren't properly set up, and he has found tanks that were as much as 80 pounds of milk in error with the producer losing as much as 40 pounds of milk a day.

"But bulk tanks have brought something else to the dairy business," he emphasized. "Producers, after installing bulk tanks, seem to take a new pride in their business. They can produce higher quality milk and they know it. Ninety per cent of those who have made the change would never go back to cans."

"I think one producer summed it up pretty well. He told me, 'my bulk tank is the best investment I ever made.'"

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Continued from page 16

NOVA SCOTIA'S CO-OPERATIVE ABATTOIR

grain right on grass. In a group of 36, 13 made carcasses that graded A or B, 19 of the carcasses fell into the C1 grade and 4 were marked down to C2.

"Put 10 times more cattle on the Cumberland marshes, and Amherst and Springhill would become two of the busiest towns in Canada," said Deputy Minister of Agriculture Dr. Waldo Walsh, one of the most vigorous proponents of the bold new livestock economy that the province has set its eye on.

What about upland soil? Again at Nappan, Jerseys grazing one well-managed field produced \$356 worth of fluid milk per acre, per year, over a 3-year period.

To encourage farmers limited by small acreages and small herds to make use of this production potential, the province's department of agriculture has launched a program of community pastures. These are copied after the mammoth spreads of the Canadian prairies, but tailored to the province's own less spectacular needs. At Minudie, in the marshland area of Cumberland County, a 1,000-acre pasture is

handling up to 400 head of cattle from dozens of the province's farms.

Another at Cape John is being developed, while at Cape Mabou, on the highlands of Cape Breton Island, 600 acres of such pasture grazed sheep and cattle for nearby farmers last summer.

Not only do these pastures enable local farmers to build their herds, they provide a vivid demonstration of what can be done with livestock when they are well handled.

CERTAINLY, the potential is present to build a vigorous livestock industry in Nova Scotia. Whether the province's farmers can or will find a way to turn that potential into profitable livestock production remains to be seen. The success of their abattoir depends upon it. What does appear certain is that in the months ahead, with the new co-operative moving into the market to bid against local butchers and out-of-province packers for the livestock that is available, prices to farmers are likely to rise. That might be just the stimulus that is required to assure the co-operative's success. v

Continued from page 17

DUNN'S DEDICATIONS

cattle they feed, they hedge against costs. If feeders are high in price, it may cost them less to raise, and so it lowers their average cost per animal in the feedlot. The cost of the Dunn feeders does not vary as widely as the price of the feeders in the stockyards.

THERE is another benefit from the livestock that is important to the Dunns. The feedlots contain enough manure in the spring to cover from 60 to 80 acres at a rate of 5 or 6 tons to the acre. And a third to a half of the farm is kept in a rotating brome-alfalfa mixture. The fertility of most of the 600 broken acres is being raised every year.

"Black summerfallow is pretty much just a memory around here," commented Bill. "We'll use it for cleaning out weed patches, but it doesn't have an important place in our field plans."

When the Dunns do summerfallow they aren't too serious about it. Their soil is a fertile heavy clay. Moisture is not usually a serious problem. As a consequence, it is as likely as not that they will seed the proposed summer-fallow area early in the spring and take off a few weeks of grazing or an early crop of green feed before they get down to the fallowing. Alternatively, they might work the land down early, fallow it for some weeks, sow oats and take off a late crop of green feed.

Indeed, proposed grain crops can end up going through the baler. Last year they seeded a field quite early and wild oats—by all odds their worst weed—came up in the crop. As a consequence, they took the crop off as 2 tons to the acre of green feed

and, when the rains started it growing again, they got several weeks of grazing before they "summerfallowed" it.

With this kind of flexibility in field use, easy fencing is essential. The Dunns cut up fields and pasture with electric fences and rotate the cattle onto various pieces of land as they consider them ready for grazing.

"The efficient use of pasture and hayland is important when you're growing everything for this many cattle on a total of 600 broken acres," said Dave. "And rotational grazing ups our per acre outturn of feed."

It is scarcely strange that the Dunns have won the "save the soil" campaign in their district for the past 2 years. If they win it again this year, someone is going to have to provide a new cup, because the old one will belong to the Dunns.

"We think we've made a useful switch in the organization of the farm," said Mr. Dunn. "We've got a balanced year-round work load for three men, something we couldn't do with a grain farm. In the summer we work the fields, tie some 12,000 bales of hay and straw for our own use, and as much again in custom work. In the winter we're fully occupied with the cattle. By intensifying, we've made the farm big enough to accommodate all three men without buying more land."

This winter Bill and Dave will carry the main work load on the farm. Dad will be occupied with his duties on the executive of the Manitoba School Trustees' Association. His winter will be dedicated to the improvement of high school education in Manitoba. v



Sherry . . . 2 years after her operation.

How research saved Sherry Anderson's life

SHERRY ANDERSON was born a "blue baby". She had four defects in her heart which robbed her blood of the oxygen it needed. Her parents knew about the "blue baby" operation, but they also knew it had not always been beneficial.

Sherry was particularly fortunate because medical research had just developed a very efficient Heart Pump. This "pump" actually does the work of the heart during an operation, allowing surgeons time to make complete repairs.

Medical research is also striving to discover the various causes of heart disease, with the ultimate hope of *preventing* it. This valuable work is being correlated and stimulated by the National Heart Foundation of Canada.

Because the life insurance companies in Canada believe in the Heart Foundation, they have given it strong financial support. This is just one of many ways in which these companies help to create a healthier, happier life for Canadians.

THE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES IN CANADA

RANGER OF

A serial in four parts

by JOHN PATRICK GILLESE

Part I

THE sun was gone and the March air was raw when Joder rode down from the Pass. The blizzard had blown itself out; the snow lay in hard whaleback drifts, long and blue with shadow.

Astride the dun mare, he heard the harsh trumpet call ringing across the Currie flatlands. Half-a-mile away, he made out the dim dots that were the starving elk. Led by the Old One, they filed down the slopes of the Sun Dance Hills, floundering across the belly-deep snows.

Joder touched the tired dun.

"C'mon, girl. They're in real trouble now."

He was still a hundred yards away when, from the other side of the feedstacks, a spotlight sprayed the evening gloom. He wheeled sharply, in time to see Wes Currie's boy, Ken, stepping out on the running board of the truck, a rifle levelling on his shoulder.

"Hey! Don't shoot those elk—"

Joder's tired shout was lost in the echo of the gun, batted between haystack and hill.

One of the herd leaders, a black-caped bull, reared from the shadow of a greenfeed stack. He turned dizzily, then fell into the drifts, hind-quarters dragging heavily.

The herd leaped in hungry confusion, and the spotlight probed again. It followed a terrified little cow-elk, with right stiff foreleg, wallowing back toward the broken-down fences.

The kid carefully swung the rifle.

Joder reached for his worn saddle gun.

The truck's spotlight shattered. The kid spun; the rancher leaped out of the cab. Both whirled on the grim-faced rider who had ghosted out of the gloom.

There was something almost terrifying in the way Joder rose in the saddle. "You make your own hunting season here?"

He was not a handsome man; and his unsmiling face was twisted with cold. He was coming fifty then; and he was the new ranger of Sun Dance Hills.

He swung to the ground, walked close to the unmoving boy.

"How old are you?"

"T-twelve," Ken Currie said.

"Twelve!" Joder said. "You weren't out of flannel pants when that bull first bugled."

"Leave him alone, ranger!" Wes Currie's voice was hostile. "I've heard of you, Joder. Sent in to

clean up the country, eh? Well, go ahead! Arrest lumbermen when you find 14 elk hung up in their cookhouses. But get this straight, Joder—any time those elk come down on our feedstacks, we'll drive 'em off our way. No court will ever convict us. And no game warden's ever been crazy enough to try!"

Joder kept his eye on the kid.

"You think they done you wrong? You mow down every last bit of slough grass you can get at—then kill 'em because they bring their families to feed!"

"Elk!" Even in the gloom, Wes Currie's face was livid. "You think we raise 'em for hunters? Mr. Joder, what Sun Dance needs is highways—settlement—cash crops—not game wardens and elk! What they eat, cattle can't. You want to earn your keep, get that stock-killing grizzly back up in the hills."

"I'll attend to him, too," Joder said. "In my own way. My own time."

"That'll be impressive!" Wes Currie gave a short laugh. "A lot of smart men have tried it, Joder, since I settled here." He strode to the truck and turned. "Now get those elk out. Keep 'em out!"

The truck tires threw snow in his face. A full moon was rising, whitening the frozen flats, and a cow elk bawled in hunger. The herd stood, crouching in patches of shadow, sickened by the death-smell of their own, lacking the strength to buck the deep drifts again or the will to wander for fodder.

Get them out of here! Currie had said. And Currie meant it. But how?

"We gotta try," Joder apologized to the dun.

A young elk barked shrilly, like a dog; and the herd turned their heads in wonder as horse and

rider retraced the lumpy trail through the snow. It was a path of sorts—but would they follow it?

Half-way up to the Pass, Joder turned in the saddle. Below him stretched the long ghost-blue snow-trail and the scattered herd, still standing.

"C'mon!" Joder yelled. "C'mon—or you die!"

For a moment there was no reaction. Then slowly, a bull as big as a horse, stepped heavily from the shadows of a haystack. The Old One's head lifted regally against the moonlight. A commanding bawl rose in his great throat.

Bretta—ooh! Back! Bretta—waa-h-a!

It was the most incredible thing Joder had ever seen. An old cow first, followed by the yearlings, floundered toward the broken trail. Other bulls—herd leaders all—bawled their own barks and bugle-cries, till the night was bedlam. When the silence settled, they were filing up the hills.

There was a small meadow east of the Pass, drifted in since last October. Not much for the hungry herd, but better than death. Joder reined the tired dun around it, till the coarse, sun-cured grasses showed.

The first of the starving bulls saw it and barked shrilly to the stragglers behind. The little cow with the hurt leg and the black, sheep-like face, was the last to limp up the slope.

Pity stirred in Joder as she passed. She was a brave little cow. Wise, too. She had been the only one to turn from the haystacks.

"Be a good girl," Joder said. "Don't ever go near ranchers again."

Turning home, he was aware of the wind, soft now on his face. A great pearl-rimmed crescent was widening against the southwestern sky—the

Illustrated by CLARENCE TILLENUS

SUN DANCE

Joder, one of the old-style forest rangers, picks up the trail of an old enemy and finds a new companion

chinook arch, bringing warm winds from the passes. Joder reined the dun to watch it.

The Old One felt the same glad wetness. His great lips listed to the softening sky, and over the stirring hills went a long blare of gratitude.

Hah-wah—ooh! Baa-ah-o!

THERE was no bugling when Hammerhorn was born. The bands were dispersed, the cows well away from the foraging bulls, who rubbed their shedding coats against broken spruce stumps and fed lazily in the May sun.

As life leaped within the young mother, the anxious little black-faced cow, who bawled her loneliness each time the birth-season came around, patiently dogged her limping steps, longing to be part of the new life, uncomplaining each time the nervous young mother rebuffed her.

So it was when Black Face spied the thicket, a circle of aspen and scrub, that caught the sun on a knoll facing the spring-softened contours of Pawn's Peak. In between were miles of gently-sloping basin, the inclines studded with clumps of sparse young pines. The fragrant carpet of their needles kept no prints, no odor. The bottom of the great bowl was pocketed with softwater sloughs and marshes.

For two days Black Face grazed about the slope, ears endlessly testing the wind. The morning she entered for the first time, the wild gooseberries were showing green, and hoary catkins hung on the poplars. She tested the soft dryness of the mold, breathed deeply for the taint of cougar or bear.

Finally she emerged, to graze casually about the exposed hillside again. Deliberately she turned her body, flicking her short single. Even a man, standing on the upper stratas, would have seen the betraying white, flashing like a powderpuff in the sun.

No enemies came near.

Satisfied at last, Black Face slipped away from the hillside, wandering back to the great mile-long meadow that lay below Pawn's Peak. After that,

The Author

John Patrick Gillese was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, in 1920. He emigrated to Canada in 1926 when his father (an Imperial Army man) took up a quarter-section Soldier Settlement Board homestead in the Paddle River Valley, northwest of Edmonton. Here, in the Alberta bush country, can be found the setting of so many Gillese short stories, long familiar to readers of *The Country Guide*.

John's natural flair for writing showed up during his early school years. His first published piece appeared in the "Young Co-operator" pages of *The Western Producer*, then came sales to *The Country Guide*, and other leading Canadian and American magazines. He was a full-time writer by 1939. Many of these early writing years can be found in the trials and tribulations of young Stanley Harrison, in such stories as "The Typewriter," "The Love Gods," and "Wheat Over the Hill." But John still insists—especially if his wife, Thelma, happens to be present—that Stanley's first love, Rose Wrycjoskis, is only a figment of his imagination.

Best known of all Gillese stories are his wildlife tales. John gained an intimate knowledge of wildlife when he trapped and hunted during the winter months to augment their farm income. He has enabled his readers to peek in on the daily lives of grizzly bears, cougars, deer, moose, coyotes, raccoons, muskrats, skunks, eagles, and wild geese. All the time he promised himself that someday he would do a story on a bull elk.

In our new serial, "The Ranger of Sun Dance," John Gillese finally fulfilled that ambition. He spent 3 weeks trying to whittle the piece down to short-story size then gave up and let it run full length. Several times John saw the sun come up as he worked on this story; he also went on a fishing trip with an old-time ranger who helped him recall some of the details in the life of a ranger as it was years ago.

We think you'll feel, as we do, that "Ranger of Sun Dance" is Gillese at his very best.—C.V.F.



Astride the dun mare, Joder heard the harsh trumpet call as the starving elk floundered down the slopes across the belly-deep snows.

she did not stray closer than a quarter of a mile to the thicket till the moment she awakened in the pre-dawn darkness, a great urgency loosening every bit of her being. Head down, she hurried toward the thicket—away from the dawn creeping faintly over the Sun Dance ranges.

The barren old cow, instantly filled with a sense of excitement, rose on her forelegs; then followed silently. The old cow watched from the edge of the aspens as Black Face brought forth her first-born calf.

For a moment, the May world was steeped in its own stillness. Then, suddenly, the sun burst over the gray-green hills; and a black-cap sang *phee-bee! phee-bee!* to the morning.

The little cow-elk shivered and tremulous wonder filled her. She bawled low to her baby.

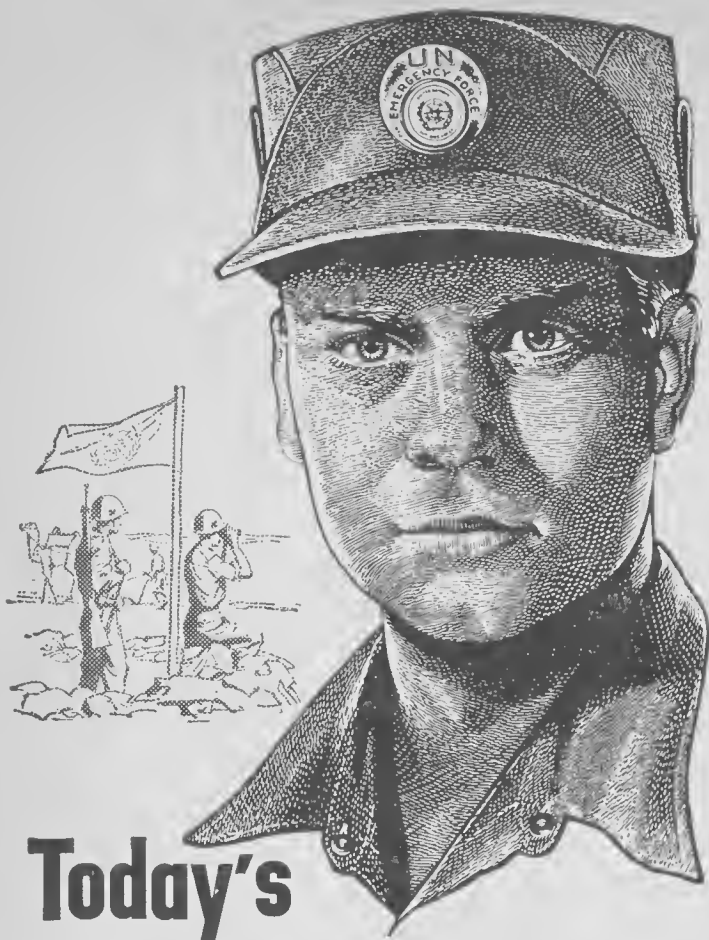
He was a homely, helpless little bull, with cloud-blue eyes, wet black nose and a barrel-shaped little body about as long, but not as heavy, as a half-grown otter's. He shivered in the chill dawn. Black Face licked the wiry gray hair, drying it, warming him with her breath, instilling into the tiny intelligence the first impression of the relationship between the two.

WHEN the old cow bawled her love-hunger, Black Face stamped in anger. The baby elk must know that only *her* body-odor spelled safety. In the danger-filled days ahead, he must obey no other living creature. He must not move when she left him, no matter what enemies came near. He was completely odorless; so much so that even she could not have found him had he moved away—and only in movement would an enemy be likely to find him.

Black Face bawled again, breathed again; and suddenly the baby bull bleated recognition. He knew her voice and breath and smell.

She got up; and, his sides laboring with the breath of new life, he watched her—watched her stand rigid, motionless . . . watched her single flick suddenly, then her ease of movement. These were the first things his baby eyes beheld, and though he had no conscious mind at this stage, he fixed them plainly and understood them. His eyes were drawn to her signalling single as a human baby's to a bright bauble; and when it relaxed and flicked idly, he knew instinctively she would turn to him; and, just as instinctively, he stumbled upright, on thin, spindly legs.

Black Face walked directly to him, stepping over him. Tiny black hoofs, the size of a shelled walnut, spread apart; and he balanced for the first time. Heat from his mother's body was familiar to him. He longed to bury himself in it, without knowing



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why. He turned his face upward; strange little hunger pangs coursed through his stomach—and he fed. It was a wondrous moment, completely satisfying. Minutes later, the long legs folded up beneath him again. He turned his head across one shoulder and slept.

Black Face waited till his body lay half in the sun, half in shadow, then stepped to the thicket's edge. She turned anxiously once; then, in irritation, became aware of the older cow, head lowered on the sand-dry slope, pretending to browse. She charged angrily; and the old cow jumped away, her big eyes wet with longing.

Needing liquids, the young mother slipped from the shadow-side of the thicket. Soundlessly she drifted down the hillside, keeping to the shelter of the pines; then cut quarter-of-a-mile westward before making a complete eirle, coming at last to the spongy fringe of a small softwater pool.

In the shady marsh she stood still, staring at her own reflection and the landscape mirrored in the water. She drank deeply; her lips nibbled at the springing green; then, in a sudden torture of anxiety, she wheeled back toward the scrub hill.

An eagle hung high in the sky; and in the evening, a sagging-bellied she-wolf loped along the bottoms, hurrying to her whelps. But she did not even glance up the sandy slope; and Black Face, frozen by the thicket's edge, turned back to her young one, and settled her body close to his.

FIVE days later, Crazyfoot wandered down from the solitude of the timberline.

The stock-killing grizzly was of an inland breed; and he had been a eub playing on the Sun Dance Hills 50 years before Joder came. Even in sunshine, the old bullet wound at the back of his neck pained. The ache brought an associated mixture of memories—of mates he had lost to the guns of men . . . of cubs he had long ago cuffed in clumsy love along the timberdrift trails.

Crazyfoot had an amazing ability to remember—back even to those dim days when, as a 2-year-old, his mother treed him and went away. This time she did not return. It is the way all grizzly mothers wean their young. Hunger and a great heartache brought

him down at last. That was before there was much settlement in the Sun Dance Hills, and long before hate made him an outcast, even from his own kind.

Around the peaks, foraging was poor, as always—the bulls his starved body craved not yet worth the digging. The taint of elk was a torment to him; but the sunning bulls were sentinels, and in spring he could never close in on them. Cows heavy with young were different.

He was nearing the softwater springs when the favoring wind brought the sudden sweet odor of a young cow elk. Crazyfoot froze.

Seconds later, he saw Black Face step from a stand of saplings. At the same moment, his rheumy eyes discerned a faint betraying trail running down the slope from the thicket. It passed the spot almost where he stood; and without sound, the grizzly lowered himself in ambush.

Some mother-instinct left Black Face wary. Ready to make her circuitous return to the thicket, she tested the wind with her great eupp'd ears, studied the knoll stirred by the aimless May breezes. High overhead, the bald eagle turned slightly in the sky.

His telescopic eyes discerned what Black Face could not see—Crazyfoot crouched low in ambush. Even to the eagle, the grizzly was an outcast. He skirled; then dropped like a thunderbolt down the hillside.

His ambush betrayed, Crazyfoot slapped once at the interfering eagle; then, at a speed faster than 40 miles per hour, sprinted after the cow elk.

Instinctively, Black Face leaped back to the springs, sheer inborn terror compensating for her lame front leg. Deep in the marsh, she stood motionless, her flanks trembling in terror. Here there was no betraying breeze, no prints the ancient enemy of her kind could follow.

The cunning of many years burned in Crazyfoot's brain. Memory told him how the cows fled away from the direction of their young. His piggish eyes blinked; then, without sound, he retreated from the marshy edge, to follow the faint trail up the slope.

Minutes later, sensing the bear's strategy, Black Face cut uneasily out



"We'd like to repay your kindness in showing us your home movies last week."

of the slough. Fear filled her anew as she discerned the huge chocolate shoulders humping toward the base of the thicket. Panic-stricken, she barked once—a true dog-like bark that often took larger enemies by surprise—and leaped into the open.

Crazyfoot turned, counting on mother-love to drive her to blind attack if ever he came close to her calf. He rose on his great hindquarters to tempt her. He woofed and watched.

The bark had betrayed the mother's panic. Now in her brain, instinct beat a strong and steady command. *Stay! Keep away from there!*

It sprang from the same deep, infused knowledge that told her terrified calf to stand motionless, despite his terror, when the eagle skirled in the sky. Black Face lowered her lips and began to graze.

Doubt flickered in the bear's brain. Testing her, he churned noisily up the slope. Almost indifferently—or so it seemed to Crazyfoot—the elk turned and slipped back into the bushes below.

Puzzled, the bear placed his nostrils against the earth and snuffled deeply. The prints were poor on the sparse sand-slope. And it was here Black Face automatically circled, never taking the same steps twice. Crazyfoot grunted in frustration.

But he had long ago learned to play averages; and, on a last impulse, he hunched himself up to the thicket's skirt.

It was then that the old barren cow, seizing the absences of Black Face to lick and love the baby bull, caught the sudden, terrifying taint. With a bleat of terror, she leaped from the calf's side.

Even so, instinct born of her own years as mother was strong. Barking sharply, she leaped toward the oncoming grizzly, so that her trail would not take him toward the helpless calf. The bark of an elk no longer startled Crazyfoot. With incredible speed, the bear charged. Under a single blow that would have smashed down a door, the cow collapsed without sound.

The bear was not stirred. He did not even touch her. At this season, he preferred his meat sun-cooked and strong. Certain now there was a calf in the thicket, he walked upright through the scrub and uttered a paralyzing bellow.

It was meant to make any living creature leap in terror. The little calf lay, eyes closed; but Black Face could stand the agony no longer. She came charging up the slope, knowing now that, without her, the calf would not possibly escape.

Half-a-mile across the basin, on another hill, Joder was making an elk count. He heard Crazyfoot's paralyzing bellow and swung the binoculars in time to see the crippled little mother racing frantically up the slope.

Checking the chamber of his rifle, Joder plunged down the hill and across the bottom.

It was all over when he climbed, gasping, to the thicket.

Not twenty yards from where the little cow lay, her neck broken, he

found the bull calf, still motionless, shivering in silent terror. There was no sign of Crazyfoot. There never was. It had been 20 years since any man got a shot at him.

"That's it." Joder finally stopped his studying of the slopes. "Some day I'll pay you for this."

He strode back into the thicket and picked up the quivering little heap of elk-life.

"I got no one, either, boy," Joder said. "I'm taking you home."

THAT was in the old days of the Alberta Forestry Service, when rangers cut out telephone lines, put up hay for their horses, were responsible to no one but the Forestry Branch in Edmonton. Joder left the bull in his cabin—cut snugly into a bluff above the Pass—and rode the dun down to Currie's ranch.

He sat tall in the saddle—his only "dress" the distinguishing Stetson and the red-colored epaulets of Forestry, sewn on his shoulder.

It was the first time he'd been back since the bitter March evening when he rescued the elk herd, and there was bleakness as he rode.

Ken Currie, grown lankier, opened the door. The kid's eyes grew big.

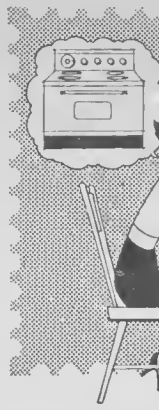
"Mr. Joder! We haven't bothered your elk since!"

"All I want"—Joder was not given to wasting words—"is a baby bottle and nipple."

The Kid's Adam's apple bobbed.

"I got a baby to feed," Joder said; and for the first time in his life, knew the wonder of someone needing him. "Baby elk," he said to the staring youth.

It had never occurred to Joder that Mrs. Currie might not have a baby bottle. While she went up to the attic to rummage, he sat stiffly in the fancy living room, answering Ken Currie's



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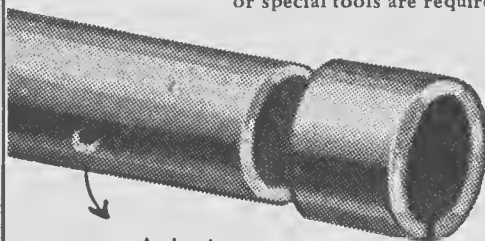
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questions, and all the while worrying about his baby elk.

"Mr. Joder, you been a ranger long?"

"All my life," Joder said. "Practically."

"Where?"

"All over. Clearwater—Peace—Brazeau—all over."

"Are there lots of rangers? I mean, are you like the Texas rangers . . ."

"We're Forestry rangers, kid," Joder said. "And last I heard there were 21 of us. In a province as big as some countries." Joder ran his tongue over his lips, and a distant look came into his eyes. "Right now, timber's more important than game. But it won't always be, kid—not in this province. And one day there'll be an army of us, and people'll be glad to see us. You'll live to see that."

Ken Currie was impressed. "It sure must be exciting!"

"It's a living," Joder grunted, surprised he had talked as he had.

"Is it true, Mr. Joder, you found a cow moose and calf shot down Swan-son's logging road and took a plaster-cast of the tire marks—then found the truck that drove in there and arrested the guy that owned it and he said he'd take those stripes off your shoulder and tape them to your ears?"

Joder eyed him. "More or less."

"Why'd you come to Sun Dance, Mr. Joder?"

"I didn't come." Joder was pained. "They sent me. And they gave me a special job—to build up the elk herds again. And for one kid," Joder said, "you can sure ask a lot of questions."

The silence lasted a minute.

"Mr. Joder . . ."

Joder grunted again.

"There's a \$200 Stockmen's reward for Crazyfoot. I'm gonna get it!"

Joder swung around in his chair. "You watch that fellow! He's no starving elk."

For a second, he was sorry. The kid colored. Then Mrs. Currie appeared, triumphantly holding a baby bottle. "I knew I put it somewhere, Mr. Joder! It's Kenny's."

"Mother!" Ken Currie was beet-red now. "For gosh sakes, Mother!"

A rare glint of humor cracked Joder's weather-beaten face. "He can have it back, soon as he needs it!"

"It's graduated, Mr. Joder, in ounces . . ."

"If he feeds at all," Joder said, "it'll be in gallons."

Mrs. Currie gave him the proper instructions on the bottle-feeding of babies—human ones, anyway—told him to test the milk on the inside of his arm, to make sure it wasn't too hot; advised him to sterilize the bottle after every feeding.

"And don't let him swallow too much air, Mr. Joder. He'll get colic."

"I don't think baby elk get colic," Joder opined, suddenly grateful he'd never been saddled with the burdens of parenthood. "I hope."

At the door, he offered to pay Ken Currie to bring fresh milk every day after school, till his elk could do without it.

Mrs. Currie sighed. "I bottle-fed my baby 14 months . . ."

"Mebbe so," Joder said. "But I ain't bottle-feeding mine that long. He'll have horns by then."

Hurrying home, he judged he liked Mrs. Currie, though. She wasn't the sort to worry because elk ate grass.

He had a lidded ten-pound lard pail of fresh milk looped on one arm, the baby-bottle clutched in the other hand, the nipple wrapped in his handkerchief in his pocket.

It was hot and he prodded the dun with his knees. The lard pail hit her, and she stopped and turned her head. There was something, Joder would have sworn, akin to amusement in the old mare's eyes.

"Shut up!" Joder said. He was worried, more worried than he cared to admit. "And get going!"

(To be Continued)



Farming Calls for Wise Decisions

Every year, you've got to make decisions . . . some of them difficult. And making the *right* decision may mean the difference between a good year or a bad. That's why it's a good idea to talk things over occasionally with someone who understands your problems, and who can offer sound, impartial advice on matters of farm finance.

Your local Royal Bank Manager is the logical man to go to for counsel because he's had a wealth of practical experience in farm communities. Next time you're in the neighbourhood of the branch, drop in for a chat. Your "Royal" Manager will be glad to see you.

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you can buy... **Ogilvie**



For your pie shells use Ogilvie's Flour . . . it makes them so crisp and even . . . so tasty.



A chocolate cake, or *any* cake, made with Ogilvie Flour has a special goodness. Try it and see.



When you make cookies, be sure to bake them with Ogilvie Flour. We know you'll like them.

Look what you and your Magic can create!

Grandma Gave It to Me

by GRACE V. SCHILLINGER

I WAS riding on a bus not long ago, when I overheard a white-haired little lady talking to her seat companion: "I can't think of a thing to give to my little grand-daughter on her birthday!" she said.

As they talked, I got to thinking. Just last week I baby-sat with a 4-year-old neighbor. I told her stories; we played with her dolls. Then, all of a sudden, she ran to the china cabinet.

"This was Grandma's," she said, and brought me an old-fashioned ornament—a small china cupid standing by a little green basket. "And I get to keep it, too!"

She lovingly turned it over and over in her hands.

When the little girl took her nap, I found myself remembering my own grandmother, and the hand-braided rug that she gave me for a wedding present.

I was visiting her that summer before I was married. As she braided, she told me about her own first home—a log cabin in the mountains. So my rug speaks to me of the fragrant wild honeysuckle, the dew, the fog, the wild flowers, the pine trees, and the oaks of that mountain home—braided in by Grandma.

Then I remembered my other Grandma—my little Irish Grandma—and the Rocky Road to Dublin quilt she pieced for me. Among its tiny stitches she sewed all the things I remember about "being at Grandma's house."

I can see the rows and rows of vegetables in her garden, the lilies-of-the-valley growing on the cool north side of her little gray cottage . . . how this Grandma always let us choose our favorite jam to spread on hot, fresh-baked bread.

I can see her sitting beside Grandpa at church—always the fourth row from the front. And I can never forget her favorite color, because the Dublin quilt is nearly all pink.

In almost any Grandma's house, there's a little ornament or a quaint heirloom that holds memories for a particular grandchild. These tokens make perfect gifts—they're a precious part of a woman's life that will live again in the heart and home of a grandchild.

V

EASY - MIX LAYER CAKE

- | | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| $\frac{7}{8}$ cup shortening | $\frac{3}{4}$ teaspoon salt |
| 3 cups once-sifted pastry flour | 2 cups fine granulated sugar |
| or $2\frac{2}{3}$ cups once-sifted all-purpose flour | $1\frac{1}{8}$ cups milk |
| $4\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoons Magic Baking Powder | $1\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoons vanilla |
| | 3 unbeaten eggs |

Note: Have all ingredients at room temperature.

Measure shortening into mixing bowl; sift flour, Magic Baking Powder, salt and sugar over shortening. Stir in milk until blended, then beat 300 strokes or 2 minutes by hand or with electric mixer at medium speed. Add vanilla and eggs; beat another 300 strokes or 2 minutes. Turn into 3 greased 8-inch round layer cake pans, lined in the bottom with greased waxed paper. Bake in a moderately hot oven, 375° , about $\frac{1}{2}$ hour. Let cakes stand in pans 10 minutes, then turn out on cake coolers and remove waxed paper. Fill and frost cold cakes as desired.

Drum Cake: To make as pictured, fill and frost the layer cake with a white butter-type icing. Use red ring candies as candle holders and to hold red "straws" used to lace drum.

It's so easy to make a perfect *one-bowl* Magic Party Cake. It's light, even-textured, deliciously moist, and really *deserves* a festive treatment like this one!

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Home and Family



[Don Smith photo]

A Boy On His Own

by GWEN LESLIE

TO a little boy, so much of living appears to be more man- than nature-influenced. Parental guidance controls his immediate environment. But here, shovel deep in winter's blanket of snowy white, a boy works with nature. There is snow in the path of spring's first moving water. Tool in hand, he's just the man for the job. This contact with the world around him is one he'll seek to repeat in other seasons. The thrill is his of being at the same moment against and at one with a natural element, of helping

nature help itself, of finding his help needed. It's his problem because he saw it and made it his; the solution is his because he wrought it. What matter that tomorrow a sudden blow may obliterate his handiwork, or a sudden thaw render his effort unnecessary? He's big enough now to find in spring an opportunity to advance his acquaintance with nature and delight in his own increased capacities.

This Ontario scene is repeated wherever there is snow and a little boy. ✓

Eskimo Memories

Carved in Stone

TWO summers ago we stopped in Winnipeg for a morning, en route to an army posting at Fort Churchill, Man. As luck would have it (for I dearly love shopping, even after 2 days on the train with 4 children), all the stores were closed. It was a civic holiday. I am fairly certain my husband had this calculated well in advance, so that our bulging suitcases would not be further taxed with hasty Winnipeg shopping. To ease my frustration, and to help restless children pass the time, we went window shopping along Portage Ave., a main business thoroughfare.

One department store had a large display of Eskimo carving in black soapstone. I remember thinking how heavy-looking, how awkward, even

Now, when I entered the Hudson's Bay store where we shopped, I stopped to look at the silent figures carved from black and gray stone. I even bought one. Though it was not large in size, it felt as heavy as seven or eight horseshoes.

Who had carved it? I wondered on my way home. An old man, perhaps, while a cluster of Eskimo children watched in the cold windy air? How did this unknown carver, by the light of a crude oil lamp, manage to carve into the stone so many of my own memories?

Since leaving the north country, Eskimo sculpture is a vivid reminder of the many Eskimos we associated with at Fort Churchill. They lived at the nearby encampment operated by

by
**MARJORIE K.
OLMSTED**

An Eskimo woman with long, braided hair — a carving in gray soapstone by a Canadian Eskimo craftsman.



[Northern Affairs photos]



A sleek weasel with its catch of fish; an ivory carving produced by a Baffin Island Eskimo.

ugly, some of it looked, especially one big walrus complete with tusks. Who would want any of that in their living room? The prices seemed equally fantastic!

When we had been at Fort Churchill a while, I noticed pieces of Eskimo art in many of the neighboring quarters. Some of the residents had large collections; others, just a few simple pieces. One friend had a huge narwhal whale adorning a bookcase; the Anglican minister and his wife had placed a lovely carving of a ptarmigan on their coffee table. Many of the soapstone pieces looked as heavy as curling rocks.

A friend in Ottawa wrote to say she hoped we were acquiring a nice collection of carvings, because they were becoming popular and would be less expensive at Fort Churchill. We had bought one tiny soapstone seal, but still had no strong urge for a collection.

THEN we got word we were to be transferred from Churchill. Suddenly, the North became dear to me. While the wind howled across Hudson Bay and the temperature dropped and dropped, I began to read about Bylot Island, Baffin Island, Labrador, and the blizzards on distant tundra. As an understanding of the life of the Eskimos crept over me, so did an appreciation of their carvings.

the Department of Northern Affairs, and many of them worked at the military camp. You saw them at the commissary, in the theater, and at the arena (a combination of four curling sheets, and a huge skating and hockey surface). I remember laughing Eskimo profiles, delighted with the traveling USO show which gave several performances last season; and their rapt attention at a concert by the touring Winnipeg Symphony Orchestra.

One of my favorite memories will always be of Eskimo children who came by bus to the Duke of Edinburgh school at Fort Churchill. They scampered gaily into the school yard, playing on the swings or teeter-totters, their broad countenances happy in the brilliant northern sunlight. How pleasant it was to watch them during school skating period, or to see them, in costume, taking part in the school's Winter Carnival. No one at the school masquerades as an Eskimo. Eskimos are no novelty, but simply, "Willie," "Annie," "Jessie," "Susie," and "Sandy." Despite the language difficulty, Eskimo children usually do very well in school.

AT Fort Churchill the Canadian and United States holidays of July 1 and July 4 are combined and celebrated with a carnival. It is a big, annual affair. All the Eskimos turn out. The women come, resplendent in



Two hunters pulling up a seal through a hole in the ice; the action was captured in soapstone by an Eskimo craftsman of Canada's Eastern Arctic.

bright shawls of every Scottish tartan ever designed, and frequently carrying babies on their backs. Black hair gleaming in the sun or covered from the ever-present breeze by gaudy silk kerchiefs, they eat hot dogs and lick ice cream cones and watch the crowds, the parade of floats, or the red-coated military band brought in for the occasion.

I remember the sad, impassive face of an Eskimo woman nursing her dark little baby in a ward at Fort Churchill Military Hospital. I remember the grins of two Eskimos on their way home from a day of snow removing in the camp, as they met two curlers on their way to the arena. The curlers raised their brooms in friendly fashion, and the Eskimos gave their snow shovels a jaunty tilt in return—a silent salute from South to North.

I believe I will always remember the quiet face of the Eskimo girl who came one day a week to help with the cleaning at our home. My children were very fond of her, and had fun exchanging Eskimo and English words with her. Laughingly, she rubbed noses with my 10-year-old daughter last Christmastime. She was faithful and obliging, and I was really sorry to say "Attoonay" to Maggie when we left.

All these things my few pieces of Eskimo sculpture mean to me now. Someone I have never met carved them. In a way, I feel I know him. ✓

Spick and Span

by H. HOWEY

KNIVES and forks have not always been used for eating, even in the western world. The ancestor of the two-pronged fork, from which our regular fork has come, was a spike. The spike was a long nail with a handle, and it came into use in the 16th century. It meant that instead of having to pick up one's meat with the fingers, lick the fingers and then wipe them on one's jacket, the diner was able to *spike* his food and keep both fingers and jacket clean.

There were even some fussy people who helped their pudding onto their spoon with the spike. These were called the *spike and spoon* people or, as we say now, *spick and span*. But these changes were not approved by all. When the fork began to replace the spike, a Bishop in London preached a sermon on the iniquity of using forks when God had provided us with fingers. ✓

Frozen Assets

*I'm partial to those ads that show
A sleek refrigerator,
Whose loaded, swinging shelves dis-*

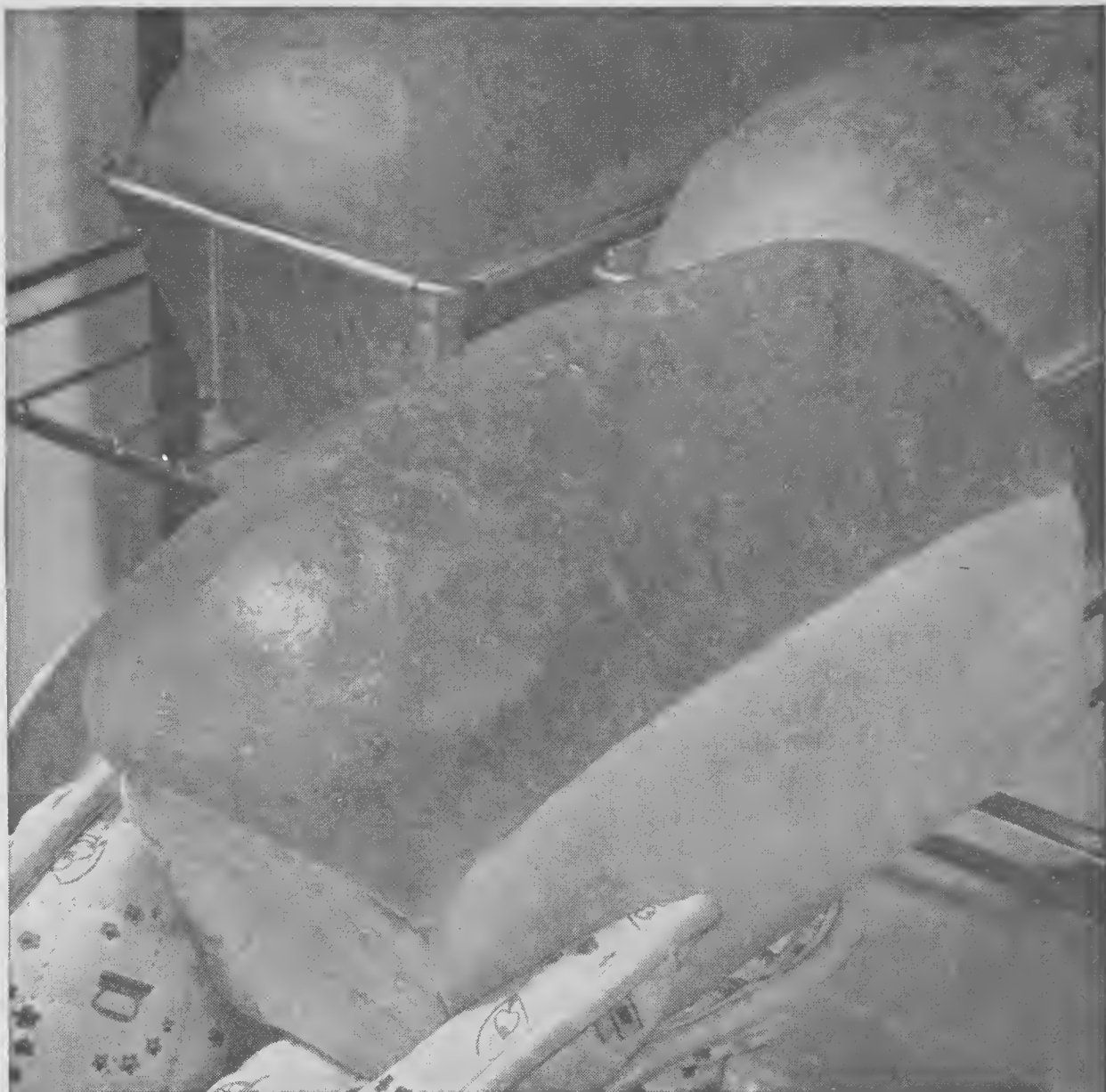
*pense
Lush snacks for bridge 'r later;
A turkey whole, a glazed baked ham,
And layered cake, iced high,
Some shimmering, emerald salad*

*molds
Plus lemon angel pie!*

*We have a brand new freeze box now;
I'm baffled, mad and flustered—
The only food we have in ours
Is catsup, milk and mustard!*

—MARGARET READ.

light, golden, tasty...

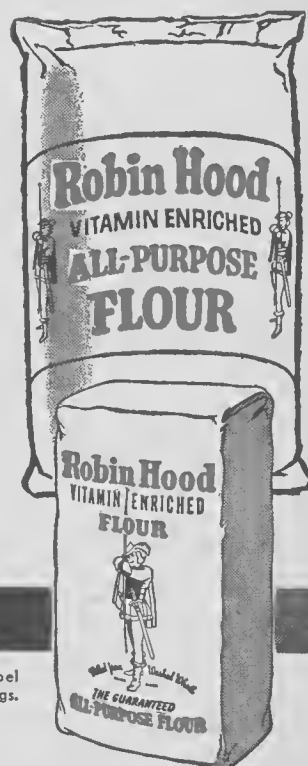


when it's baked with Robin Hood Flour

When is a house a home? When the delicious aroma of home-made bread fills the kitchen. When you serve up golden-crust loaves and your youngsters say — "No one makes bread like you, mom!"

Yes, when you and Robin Hood get together, you turn out such good-tasting bread people just can't stop eating it. That's because Robin Hood Flour is milled from the finest selected wheat . . . bake-tested twice to assure you of *perfect* results, loaf after loaf. Why not bake up a batch tomorrow — with Robin Hood, the flour that guarantees you the best baking or your money back plus 10%.

P.S. For easy, fool-proof bread baking recipes, send for our free recipe book — "Bread Baking Made Easy." Write to: Robin Hood Flour Mills, P.O. Box 8500, Department CG, Town of Mount Royal, P.Q.



Robin Hood Flour comes in fine quality bags, 100 lb., 50 lb., and 25 lb. sizes. Paper label soaks off — no ink to wash out. Also in handy 25 lb., 10 lb., 7 lb., 5 lb., and 2 lb. paper bags.

ALL-PURPOSE Robin Hood Flour

Community effort is responsible for the visible record of the past found in the growing number of small, local museums

The Past... In the Present

LINKS with the past grow weaker as new homes spring up in farming communities and as the little red schoolhouse of a generation ago becomes the consolidated school of today. Too often, the entire history of a community seems in danger of vanishing completely, because there is no one to take an interest in preserving it.

But the past need not disappear, since it is often possible to begin a local museum that will retain

the history of an area and, at the same time, nourish an ever-growing interest in it.

The first stage is an awareness of the need for such a museum. In many cases, the matter can be brought up at a town meeting, a home and school meeting, or a specially called meeting. Once the awareness is there, you have taken the first big step.

Almost all areas have a local historian—someone with a keen interest in the past and a vast store of knowledge—and such a person belongs on the original committee. It is also advisable to have one or two businessmen and at least one representative each from any prominent women's associations. Unless you are in an extremely isolated area, you will be able to get some expert assistance from the staff of an already established museum or a university, but such help should not be requested until you have made some concrete plans of your own.

Since there is generally a good supply of material for your museum, even though much of it may be stored in attics or barns, your first big need will be for a suitable building. More and more communities are boarding up their old schools as the need for them disappears. These make ideal beginnings. Then, too, there is often an old house in the area which can be converted.

If the question of money, or lack of it, is the uppermost problem, try to interest a local industry in your project. In more than one instance industry in rural areas has willingly supplied the money for

a local museum, with the understanding that all labor and exhibits be supplied, in turn, by the community. In this way, the museum becomes a joint project.

THE creation of a museum can best be accomplished by falling back on a favorite means of getting things done—the "bee." Whether you are using an old house or a school, the building will need a certain amount of renovation by way of paint, up-to-date lighting and display cabinets. Each area has its own craftsmen to take on such jobs.

Cataloging and listing material given, or loaned for exhibit, is work for an expert. This is the time to call for help from a university, museum or provincial historical society.

Most small museums make the mistake of exhibiting too much in too small a place. The directors of the museum will have to hold firm to a rule about the quantity—and quality—of material exhibited, and rely upon frequent changes of exhibits to maintain interest.

Some local museums change displays as often as every 2 or 3 weeks, preferring to borrow material rather than keep it permanently. Material given to the museum outright is better stored out of sight than placed in jumbled displays which do not show it to good advantage.

After the initial cataloging, you will find that the material falls into definite classes, according to period or use. A glassware or china week, a farm tools week, a kitchen utensils week, and so on, will help to keep everyone actively interested in the museum and also encourage the people of the district to keep their eyes open for possible additions. One museum varied the exhibits by holding family weeks, when families long established in the area displayed their own heirlooms, family records, and so on.

A CONTINUING interest in the local museum can be accomplished in a number of ways and one of the most satisfactory is to attract the young people of the area.

This can be done by offering prizes for projects of different sorts.

For example, a competition for school children can have as its basis the family tree and all entries in this case should show the development of a family in the area. Essay contests are another means of developing and maintaining interest, and the only stipulation should be that the subject matter be of local interest. In this way, it can cover a pioneer family, an early citizen, an industry, an old house, or the like.

Adult interest can be maintained in a variety of ways.

The best one, of course, is to keep everybody working in one capacity or another. Wider interest can be built by marking each anniversary of



[Manitoba Government photo]

Historic buildings are being used to house museum pieces at Emerson, Man.

by **LORRIE McLAUGHLIN**



[Ontario Travel & Publicity photo]

This old square butter churn can be seen in the community museum, found at Morrisburg, Ont.



[Manitoba Government photo]

Residents of the Emerson district joined forces to gather exhibits such as those pictured for their community museum, opened last summer.



[Ontario Travel & Publicity photo]

A valuable collection of exhibits from Canada's past may be found in the United Counties museum, which is located at Cornwall, Ont.

the museum opening in a novel and newsworthy way.

One local museum held a festival each year, varying the program, and obtaining the services of an outstanding guest speaker. The festival featured such attractions as folk dancing, country music, fashion show of the period, pioneer crafts such as cider and sauerkraut making, quilting, spinning, weaving and pottery, Indian music and crafts. Rather than run the risk of commercializing the festival itself, this community closed up shop for festival day and offered all visitors locally made apple cider and cookies as refreshments during festival hours.

Our pioneer ancestors created homes and thriving communities with little more than ingenuity and hard work. Is it not our duty to work equally hard to maintain the heritage they have given us? V

Our Readers Suggest

To keep leather goods such as belts, purses, book covers, etc., in first class condition, pour a small amount of castor oil on a clean cloth and rub lightly on the leather. This care keeps leather goods soft, pliable, and new-looking. — *Mrs. C. Law, McKague, Sask.*

* * *

When mixing flour and water or milk for gravies and sauces follow this quick method: Pour water into a small glass jar which has a tight-fitting lid, add the flour, put lid in place and shake the jar vigorously. No more lumpy gravy using this method. — *R.M.R., Lashburn, Sask.*

* * *

When replacing elastic in a garment, pin the end of the new elastic

to an end of the worn piece. Then pull in the replacement as you pull the old elastic out. Easy as it is, I find this saves time and temper.

Our venetian blinds have cotton tapes and for years I tried in vain to remove their dingy look, washing and rewashing them. Finally I tried white shoe polish and now I use it on the tapes as they need it and the blinds look new again. — *Mrs. Marthe Fred-erisi, Arborg, Man.*

* * *

If you wish to clean your coffee mill, grind a handful of rice in it.

To remove paraffin from a pan fill it with boiling water and place in a cool spot. The paraffin will come to

the surface. — *W. M. Grasiuk, Two Hills, Alta.*

* * *

When setting aside socks to be darned, I always turn the one that needs darning—and it usually is just one of a pair—inside out. By leaving the socks which don't need darning right side out I can tell at a glance when I sit down to mend just which ones need attention.

If wallpaper doesn't adhere to a plaster wall, brush the wall with a coat of thinned fresh white shellac, then paper. — *Mrs. Malcolm C. MacDonald, Caledonia, P.E.I.*

Readers who have household hints which they find useful are invited to share them. Address contributions to Home and Family, The Country Guide, 1760 Ellice Ave., Winnipeg 12, Man. V



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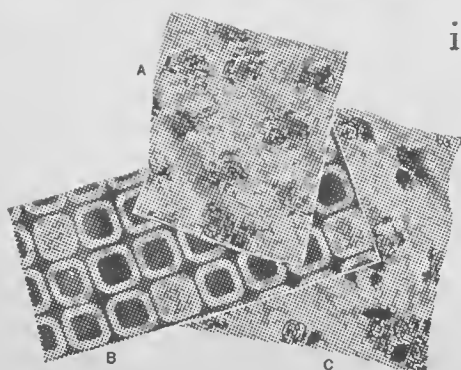
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"Empire Rose," design name for new Lustretone rose border print, shown above. Butterick Pattern #8858. "Rose Check," names motif of Lustretone print in little girl's dress. Butterick Pattern #8816A.

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A: LUSTRETONE "ROSE BORDER" B: LUSTRETONE "BOX ROSE" C: LUSTRETONE "PAINTED ROSE"



STORY WITH A HAPPY ENDING

Mmm, look at that light, flaky pie crust, baked to a tender golden brown. And that luscious filling! Who wouldn't be proud and pleased? But the story really isn't over yet. Not till she sets it before her admiring family. "Happy endings" like this, of course, are no accident. They start with a good recipe book, followed carefully, and a quality all-purpose flour you can depend on . . . Five Roses is happy to be able to supply you with both. To get your copy of the famous "Five Roses Guide To Good Cooking" send 50¢ to: Five Roses, Box 6089, Montreal.

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A Welcome Treat . . .

Versatile Quickbreads

by GWEN LESLIE

QUICKBREADS can make a just claim to being one of our most versatile baked products. Any course, any meal, any time of the day, light and tender oven-fresh muffins, loaves or coffee cakes warrant an enthusiastic welcome.

The nature of quickbreads creates a category for them between that of plain bread and of cake and thus makes them equally suited to service for family breakfasts and as a tea-time snack for guests. Choose one as a pleasing complement to a light lunch or supper; combine with slices or circles of cheese and serve with evening coffee.

Quickbreads offer a wide range in richness although the standard muffin

mixing method is based on the low proportion of shortening common to most muffins. When so little of this tenderizing ingredient is used in a batter, overmixing is a hazard; hence the instructions to mix only until all flour is moistened.

Most muffins and coffee cakes are best served oven warm or reheated, although many of the loaves benefit from standing covered for at least one day before slicing. Spreads may be of butter, honey, jams and jellies or a blend of cream cheese with fruit juice or fruit preserve.

Quickbreads are a popular item at spring teas and bake sales and one which you can make ahead and store in the freezer.



[Kellogg photo]

Spread bran muffins with a blend of cream cheese and orange marmalade.

Company Molasses Bran Muffins

2 c. all-bran cereal	1 tsp. baking soda
1¼ c. milk	½ tsp. salt
½ c. molasses	½ c. finely cut dates
1 egg	½ c. chopped nuts
1 c. sifted flour	

Combine all-bran, milk and molasses and let stand until most of the moisture is taken up. Add egg and beat well. Sift together flour, soda and salt; mix in dates and nuts. Add to first mixture, stirring only until combined. Fill greased muffin pans ¾ full. Bake at 400°F (hot oven) about 25 minutes. Let stand 5 minutes before removing from pans. Serve immediately with a spread made by blending bitter orange marmalade with cream cheese.

Sour Cream Muffins

1 egg	1 c. sifted all-purpose flour
½ c. sugar	½ tsp. salt
½ c. sour cream	½ tsp. vanilla
1 tsp. cream of tartar	½ c. raisins or chopped dates
½ tsp. baking soda	

Beat egg; add sugar, sour cream and vanilla. Sift dry ingredients together and stir into first mixture. Fold in raisins or chopped dates. Bake in greased muffin tins at 375°F (moderately hot oven) for 20 minutes or until done. Makes 8 medium-sized muffins.

Raisin Muffins

1½ c. raisins	1 egg, beaten
1½ c. water	1 tsp. baking powder
½ c. butter or margarine	1 tsp. baking soda
¾ c. brown sugar	Pinch of salt
1½ c. sifted all-purpose flour	1 tsp. vanilla

Boil washed raisins in 1½ c. water for 20 minutes; let cool. Drain cooled raisins and reserve ½ c. of the water in which the raisins were cooked.

Cream butter and sugar and beat in egg. Stir in raisins and measured water. Sift dry ingredients together, then combine well with first mixture. Add vanilla. Divide batter in 12 large or 18 small greased muffin tins. Bake at 350°F (moderate oven) about 20 minutes or until done.

Banana Muffins

1½ c. sifted all-purpose flour	½ tsp. salt
3 tsp. baking powder	1 egg, well beaten
¼ tsp. baking soda	1 c. mashed ripe banana
¾ c. lightly packed brown sugar	1 tsp. vanilla
	½ c. shortening, melted

Sift dry ingredients together twice, then sift into mixing bowl. Mix in brown sugar. Combine beaten egg, mashed banana, vanilla and melted shortening, add

to dry ingredients all at once and mix lightly.

Grease 12 muffin cups or line with paper cups. Divide batter to $\frac{2}{3}$ fill muffin cups. Bake at 400°F (hot oven) about 20 minutes. Serve hot or reheated with butter or margarine.

Apricot Upside-down Muffins

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 2 c. sifted all-purpose flour | $\frac{1}{4}$ c. melted shortening |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ c. sugar | $\frac{3}{4}$ c. milk |
| 3 tsp. baking powder | Butter or margarine |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. salt | Brown sugar |
| 2 eggs, beaten | 16 cooked apricot halves |

Sift dry ingredients together into mixing bowl. Add melted shortening, eggs and milk. Mix just enough to blend ingredients. In each muffin pan melt 1 tsp. butter or margarine and 1 T. brown sugar. Add apricot half. Fill pans $\frac{1}{2}$ full of muffin batter. Bake at 375°F (moderately hot oven) about 25 minutes. Serve apricot side up.

Orange Graham Loaf

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| $\frac{1}{2}$ c. butter | 3 eggs, separated |
| 1 c. sugar | 2 T. grated orange rind |
| $2\frac{1}{3}$ c. graham cracker crumbs | $\frac{3}{4}$ c. chopped walnuts |
| 1 tsp. baking powder | $\frac{3}{4}$ c. milk |

Cream butter, add sugar gradually. Beat in egg yolks one at a time. Combine cracker crumbs, baking powder, orange rind and walnuts. Add dry ingredients and milk alternately to creamed mixture. Mix thoroughly. Beat egg whites until stiff but not dry, then fold into mixture. Pour into greased 9" x 5" loaf pan lined with waxed paper. Bake at 350°F (moderate oven) for 1 hour. Let stand 10 minutes, then remove from pan. Cool before slicing.

Peanut Coffee Cake

- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| $\frac{1}{4}$ c. firmly packed brown sugar | 2 tsp. double acting baking powder |
| 1 T. all-purpose flour | $\frac{1}{4}$ tsp. salt |
| 1 T. soft butter | 3 T. sugar |
| $\frac{1}{4}$ c. chopped peanuts | $\frac{1}{3}$ c. peanut butter |
| $1\frac{1}{2}$ c. sifted all-purpose flour | 3 T. shortening |
| | $\frac{3}{4}$ c. milk |

Combine brown sugar and 1 T. flour; cut in 1 T. soft butter, stir in chopped peanuts and set aside.

Sift together flour, baking powder, salt and sugar into mixing bowl. Cut in peanut butter and shortening. Add milk all at once and stir just until all dry ingredients are dampened. Spoon dough into greased 11" x 7" x $1\frac{1}{2}$ " baking pan. Sprinkle dough with nut topping mixture. Bake at 375°F (moderately hot oven) about 25 minutes or until firm and lightly browned. Serve warm.

Caramel Pineapple Coffee Cake

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| 2 c. sifted all-purpose flour | $\frac{2}{3}$ c. milk |
| $\frac{1}{4}$ c. sugar | $\frac{1}{4}$ c. butter or margarine, melted |
| 3 tsp. baking powder | $\frac{2}{3}$ c. brown sugar, packed |
| 1 tsp. salt | $\frac{1}{2}$ c. pineapple tidbits, drained |
| $\frac{1}{8}$ tsp. cloves | $\frac{1}{4}$ c. chopped nuts |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. cinnamon | |
| $\frac{1}{4}$ c. shortening | |

Sift flour, white sugar, baking powder, salt, cloves and cinnamon together into mixing bowl. Cut in shortening with a pastry blender or two knives until mixture is the consistency of coarse cornmeal. Stir in milk until dry ingredients are just moistened. Turn out on waxed paper. Knead dough 10 times. Roll dough out on a floured board or pastry cloth into a rectangle about 10" x 13". Spread 2 T. butter and $\frac{1}{3}$ c. of the brown sugar on the dough. Roll dough starting with 13" edge. Cut roll in 12 pieces. Place remaining butter, brown sugar, pineapple and nuts in the bottom of an 8" x 8" x 2" pan. Place rolls cut side down in pan. Bake at 400°F (hot oven) for 25 to 30 minutes or until rolls are golden brown. Serve hot.

Quick Apple Bread

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| $\frac{1}{2}$ c. shortening | 1 tsp. baking powder |
| 1 c. sugar | 2 T. sour milk or buttermilk |
| 1 tsp. vanilla | 1 c. finely chopped apple |
| 2 eggs, unbeaten | $\frac{1}{4}$ c. chopped nuts |
| 2 c. sifted all-purpose flour | |
| $\frac{1}{4}$ tsp. salt | |
| 1 tsp. baking soda | |

Cream shortening, sugar and vanilla until light and fluffy. Add eggs one at a time, beating well after each addition. Sift together dry ingredients and add alternately with milk and apples. Stir in nuts. Spread batter in a greased 9" x 5" loaf pan. Bake at 350°F (moderate oven) 50 to 60 minutes. Cool, then remove cake from pan. Serve fresh or wrap in waxed paper, aluminum foil or a plastic bag for serving in 2 or 3 days.

Savannah Bread

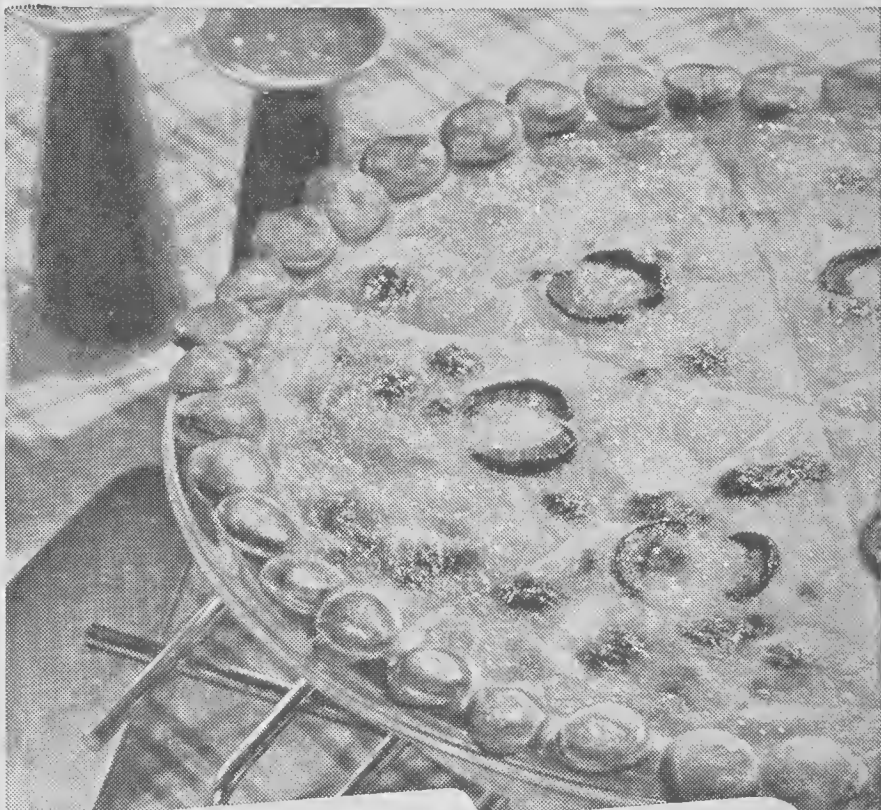
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|--|--|
| $1\frac{1}{4}$ c. sifted all-purpose flour | $\frac{3}{4}$ c. crunchy peanut butter |
| 2 tsp. baking powder | $\frac{2}{3}$ c. sugar |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. salt | 2 eggs, slightly beaten |
| $\frac{1}{4}$ tsp. baking soda | 1 c. mashed ripe bananas |
| $\frac{1}{3}$ c. shortening | |

Sift dry ingredients together. Cream shortening and peanut butter. Gradually cream in sugar. Add eggs, beat well. Add dry ingredients alternately with mashed bananas; mix well, but do not beat. Spoon batter into well greased 9" x 5" x 2" loaf pan. Bake at 350°F (moderate oven) for 1 hour or until center tests done and loaf pulls away slightly from sides of pan. Cool on cake rack. This bread will stay fresh for almost a week.

New idea! "Yeast-Riz" crust makes mouth-melting



TUNA-ONION BROWN-UP



"YEAST-RIZ" CRUST

Scald $\frac{1}{3}$ cup milk. Stir in $\frac{1}{4}$ cup shortening, 6 tablespoons granulated sugar and $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon salt. Cool to lukewarm.

Meantime, measure into bowl $\frac{1}{4}$ cup lukewarm water. Stir in 1 teaspoon granulated sugar. Sprinkle with contents of 1 envelope Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast. Let stand 10 minutes, THEN stir well. Stir in lukewarm milk mixture. 1 well-beaten egg and $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups once-sifted all-purpose flour; beat until smooth. Work in an additional $1\frac{1}{4}$ cups (about) once-sifted all-purpose flour. Knead. Grease top. Cover. Let rise until doubled in bulk—about $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours. Punch down; divide into 3 pieces. Roll each into 10-inch circle and press firmly into 9-inch pie pans. Crimp edges. Brush with 1 slightly beaten egg white. Let rise until doubled in bulk—about 20 minutes. Prick with fork. Bake in

moderate oven, 350°, 8 minutes. Do not brown. Fill and bake—or cool, stack and wrap partially-baked crusts in foil and refrigerate up to 10 days. Yield: 3 pie shells.

TUNA-ONION BROWN-UP

Melt 2 tablespoons margarine in a large frying pan. Add 2 cups thinly sliced onion; cook until tender. Add 1 can (approx. 7 ounces) tuna fish (drained and flaked)—or use 1 cup diced cooked poultry, 4 sliced ripe olives (optional), $1\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoons salt and $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon pepper; heat well. Meantime, scald $\frac{1}{3}$ cup milk. Stir hot milk into 2 beaten eggs; mix in 2 cups shredded Swiss or old cheddar cheese ($\frac{1}{2}$ pound). Turn hot tuna mixture into one "Yeast-Riz" Crust; pour hot cheese mixture over it. Bake in moderate oven, 350°, 20 to 25 minutes. Serve hot. Yield: 4 to 6 servings.

A week's work in a wink!

Make light, tender "Yeast-Riz" crusts on Tuesday . . . and store them in the refrigerator till needed. Fill one with tangy tuna filling on Wednesday . . . one with beef stew on Saturday . . . another with chicken a-la-king on Sunday. They brown in mere minutes . . . are always wonderful when you use Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast! If you bake at home, keep several on hand for tempting main dishes . . . at a moment's notice!



NEEDS NO REFRIGERATION
ALWAYS ACTIVE, FAST RISING
KEEPS FRESH FOR WEEKS



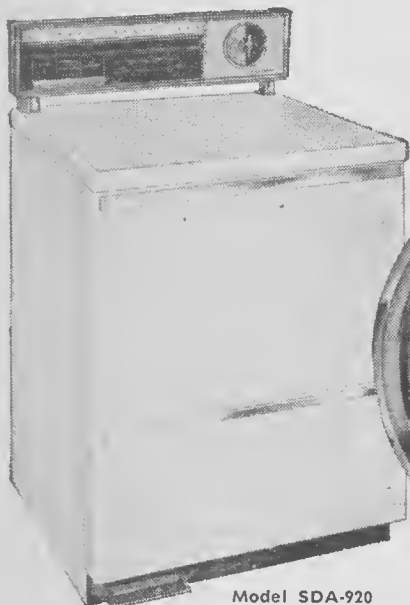
Fruit loaves stored in a covered container remain moist for several days.

ALL THE BIG FEATURES

FOR MODERN FARM LIVING

GENERAL ELECTRIC AUTOMATIC DRYER

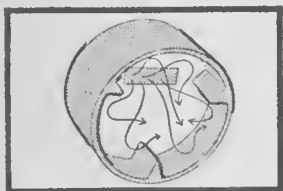
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35 minutes



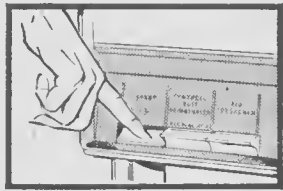
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GENERAL ELECTRIC AUTOMATIC DRYER

CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY LIMITED

Winter Jams for Morning Menus

BITTER oranges come to our market just when preserve shelves have begun to show the ravages of winter appetites. Marmalade may be made using these oranges alone or in combination with other citrus fruits and we've listed some of these alternatives below.

Perhaps you'd like to add some other winter jams to spring and early summer breakfast menus. Do it while the preserving kettle is out and the paraffin supply is handy for melting.

Winter Strawberry Jam

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 4 c. frozen, sliced strawberries, | 5 c. sugar |
| thawed | ½ bottle commercial liquid pectin |
| 2 T. lemon juice | |

Add lemon juice and sugar to thawed fruit in a very large saucepan; mix well. Bring to full rolling boil over high heat and boil hard 1 minute, stirring constantly. Remove from heat and at once stir in liquid fruit pectin. Skim off foam with a metal spoon. Then stir and skim by turns for 5 minutes to cool slightly, to prevent floating fruit. Ladle quickly into clean containers. Cover jam at once with ½" layer of melted paraffin.

Grape Jelly

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 3½ c. sugar | 1 c. water |
| 2 c. bottled grape juice | 1 box powdered fruit pectin |

Measure sugar and set aside. Measure grape juice and water into a large saucepan. Mix powdered fruit pectin well into juice. Bring juice to a hard boil over high heat, stir in sugar at once. Bring to a full rolling boil and boil hard 1 minute, stirring constantly. Remove from heat, skim off foam with a metal spoon and pour quickly into glasses. Cover jelly at once with ½" layer of melted paraffin.



[General Foods photo]

Bitter Orange Marmalade

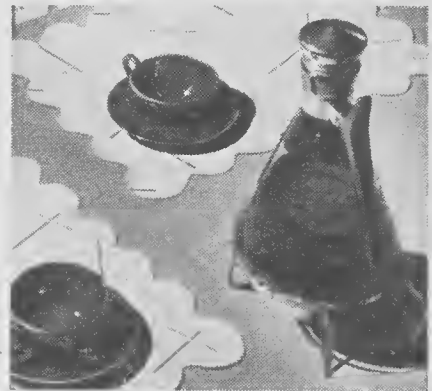
Bitter oranges Sugar
Water

Wash fruit thoroughly. Remove any dark spots from the skin. Slice the whole fruit very thinly, removing the seeds. Cover seeds with water. Measure the fruit and to each measure of fruit add 1½ measures of water. Let stand overnight. The next day boil fruit and water for 1 hour, then let stand overnight. In the morning, add the water from the seeds; measure fruit and water. Measure ¾ as much sugar. Cook fruit uncovered for 20 minutes, add sugar and cook uncovered to jam stage.

Marmalade may be made from: All bitter oranges; Two oranges and 1 lemon; All grapefruit; Four grapefruit, 1 lemon, 1 bitter orange; Four bitter oranges, 8 sweet oranges, 2 lemons; One grapefruit, 1 orange, 1 lemon.

It's New

Table oilcloth in pick-up-sticks and plaid patterns, trimmed with pinking shears, makes attractive, easily kept place mats and tray cloths. (Dominion Oilcloth Co.) (H-10) ✓



A tray-mat of heavy ribbed polythene with raised edge will hold stormy weather footwear, the dog's feeding dish, baby accessories. (Canadian Industries Ltd.) (H-11) ✓

Wallpaper murals, sealed for average homes, are pre-pasted and washable. Package contains one mural and one double roll of background wallpaper for wall ends. Mural backgrounds are also available in standard wallpaper rolls. (Canadian Wallpaper Manufacturers Ltd.) (H-12) ✓



For further information about any item mentioned in this column, write to It's New, Home and Family, The Country Guide, 1760 Ellice Ave., Winnipeg 12, Man., giving the key number at the end of each item, as—(H-24).

HANDICRAFTS

Needlepoint Kits

NEEDEPOINT, embracing so many decorative stitches, is a handicraft of lasting popularity. This month we are pleased to offer complete kits by Jean McIntosh for three designs, the first kit especially drawn up to meet the needs of the novice.

The two appealing Indian pictures below may be worked in wool or cotton. Kits are offered in a choice of materials, and price varies with the material. Frames are not included.

Address your order to The Country Guide Needlework Department, 1760 Ellice Ave., Winnipeg 12, Man.



A Beginner's Pattern

M-8—This Skating Scene has been designed with the beginner in mind. Directions for the needlepoint stitch are given in detail on the included chart. The kit also includes canvas, wool, and needle. The finished wool picture measures 3¾" by 5". Price for this kit is \$1.00 postpaid. Price for the pattern alone is 25 cents.



Little Sioux

M-146—Little Sioux is one of two suitable for working as a pair. Finished measure is 10" by 12". Kit includes all materials, with background of pale green. Price of wool kit is \$4.25 postpaid. Kit is available with design and materials for working in embroidery cotton: 2 or 3 threads \$2.25; 5 thread Cordova \$2.50. Cost of pattern only is 65 cents. Please specify materials desired.



Little Cree

M-147—Little Cree is the companion piece for Little Sioux. The picture measures 10" by 12"; kit includes all materials with pale green background wool, as above. Price of wool kit is \$4.25. Cotton kits are: 2 or 3 threads \$2.25; 5 thread Cordova \$2.50. Cost of pattern alone is 65 cents. Please specify materials desired.



THE HOME ECONOMIST

is a University graduate, like the extension specialist. She works with the women and 'teen-age girls in the community, teaching them cooking, interior decorating and all the things that make for better farm living.

OUR LOCAL MANAGER

is another person who works closely with many members of the community to help improve the standards of farm living. If you need extra money to improve your farm, he will gladly discuss with you the possibility of a Farm Improvement Loan. Visit him next time you're in town.

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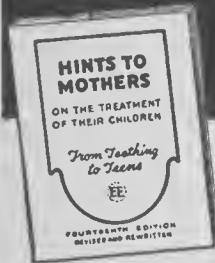
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Give STEEDMAN'S
From Teething to Teens **POWDERS**

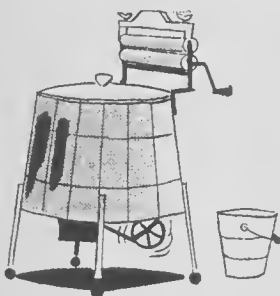
Look for the double EE symbol on the package.

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Please send me free 96-page book:
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No. 8801. Soft skirt fullness falls from an Empire bodice banded and bowed in same print. Junior misses' sizes 11, 13; Misses' sizes 12-18. Price 65 cents.

Use the coupon on the pattern page to order these Butterick patterns.

Fashion Forecast

... femininity without fuss

No. 8914. Blouson ease adapts to a new height above a fitted waistline for this pert dress. Junior sizes 11, 13; Teen's sizes 10-16. Price 50 cents.

spring, black and white are awarded a place of importance. Leading the versatile color selection are a bright geranium hue, with strong accent on deep pink and the mauvy tones; and a range of greens, from the rich vibrance of wet grass and apple green to the more subtle avocado shades.

The prints themselves include floral motifs used in massive all-over patterns which show little or no ground color and in flat spaced patterns with the appearance of stemless buds and blooms. Between the two extremes, there are clustered florals on white and tinted grounds. Fruit and berry patterns are prominent, featuring a variety of apple, strawberry and cherry designs.

The most important news among prints is their application to textured fabrics. The colorful richly textured materials are the perfect complement for the simple lines characteristic of the fashions featured this year.

As always, your wardrobe must be chosen for the life you lead. This year's spring and summer styles offer a selection to meet the needs of all your activities, any place they may take you, and permit you to wear a ladylike look of femininity without fuss all the while. V



No. 8894. The deep belt is new again; here the wrapped belt rises to create the illusion of one of spring's many popular silhouettes, the high waistline. Misses' sizes 12-18. Price 50 cents.

No. 8884. Dawn to dark flattery makes this slender blouson a spring fashion favorite. Add a polka dot bow and white over-collar for dress-up occasions. Half-sizes 12½-22½. Price 65c.



No. 8845. The Empire influence is evident in spring suit silhouettes. Belt and bow are optional for this slim-line suit with Johnny collar and stand-away jacket. Sizes 12-18. Price 65 cents.

Spring Fancy

No. 8869—The elegant pyramid coat of this ensemble is completely reversible. The contrasting lining matches a shaft-like dress with high-line bows and shallow scooped neckline. Junior Misses' sizes 11, 13; Misses' sizes 12-18. Price 65 cents.

No. 8880—To the left and right are shown two of five hats in a pattern package. At right is one of two "wig" hats made of small flowers, the other not shown is scattered with petals. The Directoire bonnet at left is tailored for feminine flattery. There's also a sideswept fedora and a lighthearted bowed and banded topper of heavy net.



No. 8855—This cone-shaped duster with side-flaring fullness won't crush summer dresses. Also included is a cap-sleeved bouffant dress with two tiny tabs at the waistline. Sizes 7-14. Price 50 cents.



No. 8912—New as spring—a beautiful spread of collar, arched over the rounded shoulder-line of a short-sleeved slim sheath dress. Darts open below an cased waistline marked by a tiny draw-string front belt. Pictured here in a slubbed blend of rayon, cotton and silk, the pattern is suitable for textured cottons, shantung, textured synthetics, linen, moire. Sizes 12-14. Price 65 cents.

No. 8848—Toddler's dress and coat ensemble features a high-yoked dress with flaring box pleats; raglan-sleeved duster coat gains fullness from twin back pleat. Sizes ½-3. Price 50 cents.



The Country Guide Pattern Department

1760 Ellice Ave.,
Winnipeg 12, Man.

528 Evans Ave.,
Toronto 14, Ont.

Please send Butterick

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For Each Member of the Family . . .

The Country Guide's editorial staff provides inspiring and practical suggestions to help you succeed as well as for better living.

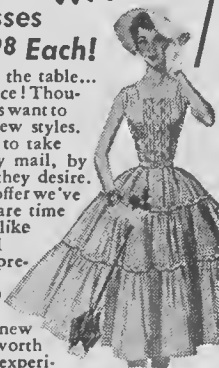
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The Countrywoman

The high cost of living in North America is measured not only in dollars but lives of men nearing middle age

IN societies where marriages are arranged by parents or relatives, opinions of the couple involved are not likely to be considered. So when a Moslem, for instance, tells his wife he's decided to replace her, the separation may not be too hard for her to bear, apart from the loss of face in the community. In the Western world, marriages are contracted usually because the participants like or love each other, and are prepared to make personal sacrifices for a life together.

Unfortunately, the Western way of life is killing off husbands at such a rate that a starry-eyed bride now can almost anticipate several years, perhaps more, of late life widowhood.

A return to the more casual, less heart-conscious, method of marriage contract is not advocated, but physicians, physiologists, economists, sociologists, and psychologists are recommending that the North American wife take better care of her husband . . . that by no stretch of the imagination is she the weaker sex physically, and that, by encouraging her husband to earn more money to raise their standard of living, she is often driving him beyond his peak of physical endurance.

Science has been able to counter many illnesses, but stress and strain still take their toll, with the cardiovascular diseases (diseases of the heart and blood vessels) constituting the most serious threat to the health of Canadians today. In Canadian men from 35 to 54 years of age, at the prime of life, disease of the coronary arteries alone causes 27.2 per cent of all deaths, a figure five times that of women affected.

WHAT can be done to halt this affliction? One answer is to not "overload the equipment," strain the heart. Purdue University, Ind., recently completed a Farm Cardiac Research Project, a scientific study of the effects of farm work on the heart, and from observing the physically fit young men who took part in the tests, judged heavy farm work to include: walking at 2½ m.p.h. on hard snow; walking 3 m.p.h. on plowed land; pushing 300 lb. in a wheelbarrow at 2½ m.p.h.; shovelling shelled corn 15 shovel loads a minute, 16 lb. a load; carrying 100 lb. on shoulders along level pavement at 2½ m.p.h.; felling and trimming trees; carrying 100 lb. on shoulders up a 10-degree slope at 2½ m.p.h.; or carrying 50 lb. on shoulders up normal stairs, 10 steps a minute.

Moderate work included such efforts as driving a tractor plowing, or milking cows. Driving a tractor on light cultivation, or washing dishes were termed light work.

In connection with this study, the American Heart Association (44 East 23rd Street, New York 10, N.Y.) has published a booklet called "A Safe Work Load for Farmers with Heart Disease." From this booklet we quote nine safety rules, not only for farmers with heart disease but for persons who

consider themselves completely healthy. It has been said that the person who has recovered from one heart attack usually stands a better chance of survival than one who has not experienced heart trouble. The former takes care not to "overload the equipment."

1. Work at the steady, unhurried pace that suits you. The heart is the pump that circulates the blood. When you work very fast, you burn so much energy that you need an extra load of oxygen in a hurry and your heart must pump faster and harder to send fresh supplies of oxygen-carrying blood to the body tissues.

2. Take plenty of short rests. Simply changing the type of activity will not do as much good as a short rest period.

3. Don't strain yourself in emergencies. Get help, or wait until you can be helped. Don't try to move a two-man load.

4. Use your head to save your heart by planning an easier way to do the job. Usually there is one, not necessarily requiring purchase of expensive equipment. Your Ag. Rep. may be able to help figure out a big project.

5. Keep physically fit the year round with regular, moderate activity.

6. Keep an eye on the weather. You cannot do as much work safely on a hot humid day as on a cool one. In addition to supplying the working muscles with blood, the heart must also supply a great flow of blood to the skin to keep the body cool in hot weather. Work in the shade when possible. Very cold, very windy weather is also a hazard.

7. Take age into account. Don't expect to put out as much energy at age 50 as you did at 25. Generally speaking, at 50 your capacity, assuming good health, will be about 70 per cent of what it was at 25; at 70 about 50 per cent, partly because the heart and lungs do not work as efficiently in old age as in youth.

8. Keep your weight normal. Don't drag around extra pounds. Overweight overworks your heart. What you weighed when you were 25 is very likely your ideal weight. Check with your doctor to make sure. (If you ought to lose weight, have a doctor prescribe the diet. Stay away from fad diets.)

9. Learn to handle emotional stresses. Discuss problems with your doctor or a good friend.

Underprivileged people around the world see North America as a luxurious Eden; in North America, the average person is working at top speed so he can afford a log cabin in a wilderness. At age 30 or 40 he's realized his body cannot keep pace with the modern machines with which he works, but his mind is still racing as he attempts to live like a tycoon. Sometimes it just isn't possible, even by pushing himself. Before his health cracks, this man, and his wife, must determine what they really want from life.—R.G. V

A Guide For Parents

PARENTS looking for information about out-of-school activities for their children will find much helpful advice in "What's What for Children," an inexpensive handbook of 116 pages recently published by the Citizens' Committee on Children.

Of special interest is the "Toy Buying Guide," representing 5 years of continuous and conscientious testing by a non-profit, national committee drawn from the Citizens' Committee and the Canadian Association of Consumers, working in co-operation with the National Industrial Design Council.

Playthings have been evaluated by this committee on the basis of design, color and durability, with special attention to the suitability of particular toys for various age groups. With Canadians now spending over \$50 million each year for toys, and the rapid increase in the number and kind of playthings on store counters, the need for such a guide becomes apparent.

Toys are listed and classified and prices are quoted. Suggestions on how to make selections for the normal child, the handicapped child and the sick child are included in separate sections.

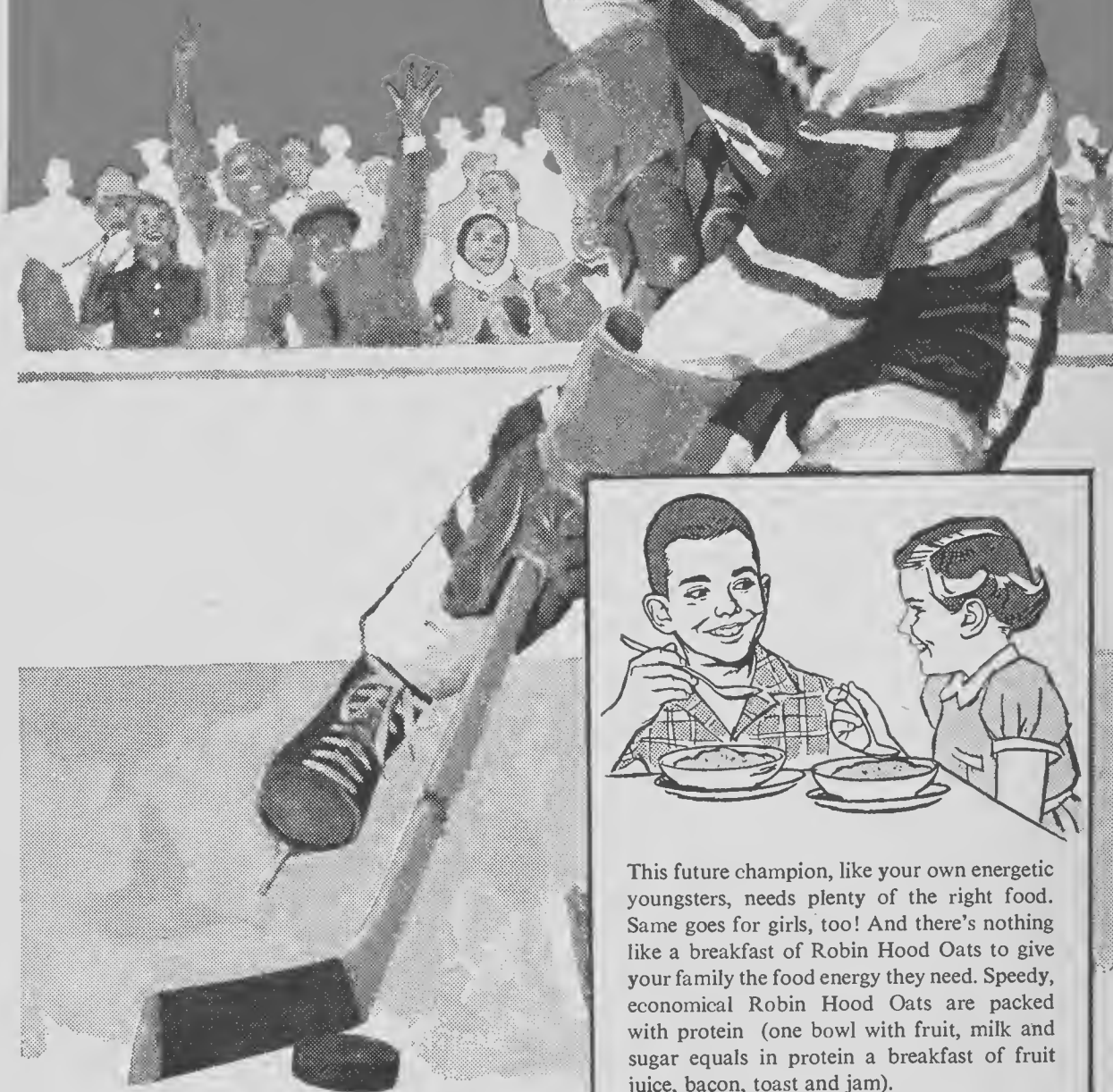
Much valuable information on art and craft materials is included. For instance, the kinds of paint most satisfactory for particular age groups are described and there are helpful suggestions regarding crayons. If your child is interested in making things, you will find the comments on the use of such art materials as clay, plasticine, salt, dough and papier mache particularly helpful.

Parents concerned about the current rock-and-roll stage among teenagers may find comfort in the chapter titled "Music and the Teen-agers" and, at the same time, welcome the helpful information in two other sections on music. One relates to music for children of preschool age; the other makes some pertinent observations on the use of records to supplement participation in various types of music. It includes lists from which parents may choose records for various age groups.

If you are trying to interest your children in reading, you will find the section on books worthwhile. It is divided into three parts: The first makes recommendations for children not yet of school age; the second makes a strong plea for story-telling within family groups; the third contains a comprehensive list of books, in various categories, recommended for specific age groups. Again, prices are indicated.

There are short chapters on other children's interests—photography, television, magazines and pets, with a concluding section given over to guide lists of books and films for parents. You can obtain single copies of "What's What for Children" from the Citizens' Committee on Children, c/o The Runge Press Limited, 124 Queen Street, Ottawa, Ont., for 50¢ per copy plus 5¢ in stamps or money, to cover mailing costs. Orders of 50 and over list at 40¢ each, f.o.b. Ottawa.—E.F. V

Tomorrow's most valuable players—
**eat today's
most valuable
breakfast!**



Robin Hood Oats

a whole breakfast in a bowl!

This future champion, like your own energetic youngsters, needs plenty of the right food. Same goes for girls, too! And there's nothing like a breakfast of Robin Hood Oats to give your family the food energy they need. Speedy, economical Robin Hood Oats are packed with protein (one bowl with fruit, milk and sugar equals in protein a breakfast of fruit juice, bacon, toast and jam).

Breakfast is important! Start strong every day with tasty, nourishing Robin Hood Oats.



Use Tact and Discretion

Welcoming the New Baby

by DOROTHY SCOTT

TWO-YEAR-OLD Marcia's lower lip trembled ever so slightly as she watched my friend Connie slip the long, white voile dress from its tissue wrapping. It was a gift for Marcia's new baby sister, and the proud mother accepted it happily. I knew Connie had spent most of her spare money on the little dress with the pink satin bows. It looked as if it had been made just for the little new-comer.

I had had another idea, a better one it seemed to me. Now I was sure of it.

I handed Jessie, Marcia's mother, the little white tissue-covered package tied with pink ribbon containing a sanitary plastic bib and two smaller terry cloth ones, which would be useful for the teething stage later on. Turning to Marcia, I handed her the second package I carried. It looked just the same as the one I had given Jessie for the new baby.

"Here, dear," I said, as the parcel slipped from my hand into hers. "This is a little gift for you." Marcia's sad little countenance broke into a smile as the white tissue revealed a ruffled plastic apron made from the same material as the bib I had brought for the new baby. "Oh, thank you," she said smilingly. "It's just like Mary Ann's, isn't it?"

Too often well-meaning friends make the sad mistake of giving all the gifts and attention to the new baby, leaving the older child feeling neglected and unwanted.

The new baby in the family often presents a jealousy problem to the older child and all the attention centered on the baby may make the lot of the young mother more difficult. A little gift for the older child, no matter how small, may help him, or her, feel they are a part of the strange event taking place in their young lives.

WITH few exceptions, every young mother is proud of her new baby and eager to show him off to her friends. She appreciates the interest in her new child, but it is sometimes wise to remember there is both a right time, and a wrong time, to show your friendly interest.

Instead of just dropping in to see the new baby, as so many people do, why not make a telephone call to ascertain when the visit will be most convenient? The baby's feeding need not be interrupted. Neither is he so likely to be dropping off to sleep as you arrive. Nor will the busy mother need to sit and chat when she feels she should be scrubbing the floor or fixing a meal for her returning husband.

Much as we may desire to express affection for this little bundle of soft loveliness, the new baby should not be fondled. Friends should remember that it is very often difficult for the young mother to suggest that the baby should not be touched. She knows that a grown-up's hands may carry



New babies, older children and mothers will appreciate the visitor who is considerate in her choice of visiting time.

germs to which the baby is susceptible.

Some doctors prohibit visits from other children for the same reason. They may carry the germs of the childhood diseases to which the baby is especially susceptible. Many young mothers would rather suffer their fear than ask other mothers to leave their children in another room. If the mother's permission is asked before bringing or sending a child to see a new baby, these complications will not arise.

New mothers are frequently offered advice or comments by others that may be untimely or out of date. Today's young mothers receive good advice from their doctors and gratuitous offers of information tend to confuse, or even antagonize them. Suggestions like "my doctor said to do it this way," or "you're too fussy, I've brought up eight healthy children without all this fuss about germs," or "he will have to get used to noises, I'll just open the door and peek in" are best unspoken.

Perhaps the most frequent piece of advice a young mother receives is that of "oh, you'll spoil her if you pick her up when she cries." Many doctors agree that a baby's awareness of the mother's love contributes to his sense of well-being.

In your community, too, there is probably a young mother, proud of her baby and eager for you to see and admire the new arrival. She will appreciate your interest, and be grateful for your kindness and consideration.

Your thoughtfulness in observing the little niceties of baby-visiting and the rules of etiquette will help her in her career as wife and mother, and make her days immeasurably easier. V

Wee Wonder

*With Daddy's nose and Mommy's eyes
He'd win most any beauty prize
He's Mommy's darling, Daddy's pet
Their WHOLE WORLD in a bassinet!*

—OPAL E. DOUTHITT.

Young People

On the farm and at home

What's in a Name?

by EVELYN WITTER

"THE others are waiting for you," Mrs. Burt told Beatrice. "A name meeting of some kind, isn't it?"

"Yes," Beatrice answered hurriedly as she dashed to join her seven classmates. Her fingers grasped the library book she was carrying. "I hope this book helps me keep my friends," she thought.

"Hello!" Arnold greeted her. "We're ready to start."

As Beatrice took her place with the others, Arnold went on: "We were the ones in English class who said we didn't like our names. We've called the meeting today to change them . . . officially."

Beatrice wished now she hadn't said she wanted to change her name. Why hadn't she known sooner what a beautiful name "Beatrice" was?

Arnold was saying: "As I call your given name tell what you would rather be called and from now on we'll call each other by names we really like. Okay?"

"Yes," everyone nodded, except Beatrice. She squirmed uncomfortably. Would they make fun of her when she told them she had changed her mind, or would they get mad at her?

"Donald, you're first," Arnold said.

"Call me Spike," replied Donald.

"What's your choice, Stella?"

Arnold asked next.

"I think Chiquita is a beautiful name," Stella said.

"And you, Bernard? What new name would you like?"

Bernard squared his football shoulders as he announced: "Punt."

"Alma?"

"Babe is cute," said Alma.

"Sara?"

"I've always wished I had been called something like Fifi."

"As for me," Arnold smiled, "Dexter sounds good to me."

Then he added, as he looked around the table, "Oh, excuse me, Beatrice. I didn't mean to leave you out. What do you want to be called?"

"Beatrice," she said quietly.

"What?" Arnold exclaimed, looking at her as if she had betrayed a sacred trust.

"What's the big idea?" Sara asked haughtily.

BEATRICE began what she hoped would be a satisfactory explanation:

"I've been reading up on names and I think most people don't really appreciate their names. When you find out what a name means you like it better."

"Oh, yeah!" Bernard snorted. "Give me a for instance. What does Bernard mean?"

Beatrice stood up and opened the library book. "It's all in here. I'll tell you all about your names."

"All right," Arnold agreed, but she could see he wasn't much in favor of listening to what he thought was going to be a lot of dull reading.

"I think this is interesting," Beatrice said. "For instance, Donald wants to be called Spike. In this book it says Donald means 'ruler.' I would think Donald would rather be called 'ruler' than 'Spike' which means a big nail."

"Go on," one of the girls said.

"Stella means star. Chiquita means small. Star really suits Stella best because she stars in volleyball and piano. But she isn't small."

"What about Bernard?" Bernard asked the question for the second time.

"Bernard means 'brave and unafraid,' but 'punt' means to kick a



[Miller Services photo]

"We were the ones in English class who said we didn't like our names."

dropped ball. And as for Alma . . . well Alma means 'dear' and 'cherishing.' Babe is cute as Alma says. It's cute because it's short for 'baby'."

"And what about my name?" asked Sara.

"Sara means 'princess' . . . Fifi, it says here, has no particular meaning."

Then she looked up at Arnold. "You have an exciting name, Arnold. It means 'strong as an eagle.' The name you've chosen for yourself, Dexter, means a 'dyer'."

"What about your own name?" Arnold wanted to know.

"Beatrice means a 'happy girl,' and that's what I hope I will always be. So I decided to keep my name."

"Anybody else want to decide that way too?" Arnold asked.

"Yes!" came the reply.

"Then the meeting is adjourned." Arnold tapped his fist on the table in gavel fashion. "And I think we should give Beatrice a vote of thanks for helping us appreciate our names."

"You're right!" they all agreed. V

Knighthood Flowers in Quebec

KNIGHTS of olden times were bound to the cause of chivalrous conduct, but today, in Quebec, "knights" are serving the cause of conservation, and helping to preserve the province's natural resources.

Throughout Quebec, 4-H club members are using as their theme "4-H, Knight of the Forest." To qualify for the honor of being dubbed "knight of the forest," 4-H members meet certain requirements. They take part in field trips, study plants in their natural setting, and also gather specimens either for a collection of their own or to help build a club herbarium.

Another duty is to assist in organizing local exhibitions featuring some phase of conservation and so promote the idea of conserving natural resources.

They are also expected to arrange special arbor days to encourage public support for the conservation idea.

CONSERVATION of Quebec's forests is one of the primary interests of 4-H clubs in that province, and to focus public attention on this need, 4-H clubs there carry out a number of interesting projects.

One club has established a large tree nursery where youngsters can learn to identify various kinds of trees. Another club adopted a grove of trees, and named it "4-H Forest." Club members are responsible for its care and upkeep.

Another project of many Quebec 4-H clubs is tree planting, to improve the grounds of rural schools.

Clubs have organized picnic areas for the use of passersby, and records show that many hundreds of tourists visit these sites each summer. These areas have been so successful that plans are already underway to build a number of new ones this summer.

These 4-H "knights of the forest" are in the tradition of the knights of old: They have a good cause and they are working for it. V

The Country Boy and Girl

Lucy Red Mittens

by DOROTHY M. POWELL

LUCY wakened one spring morning to see raindrops spattering on her bedroom window. She sat up in bed and clapped her hands. Lucy liked to splash through puddles on her way to school, even though Muminy always said, "Please don't get your feet wet!"

After breakfast she put on her raincape and high rubber boots. The very last thing her mother said was, "Remember now, don't go into all the puddles, dear." Lucy nodded her head without thinking very much and pulled on her red mittens. She always wore them on cool days. That is the reason we call her "Lucy Red Mittens."

Outside, the rain was falling in silver, gray streams, falling with little plops into puddles. Lucy ran gaily through every one. Finally, just outside the school, she came to the biggest puddle she had seen that morning. And in she splashed!

All of a sudden, Lucy heard a small, wailing voice, "Oh dear! I'll drown, for sure!" Upon looking down, she saw a tiny gray creature sailing on an old brown leaf. The waves Lucy made with her big boots were rocking the little boat wildly.

"Who are you?" Lucy asked.

"I'm a rain sprite," answered the wee gray creature.

"Pooh! There's no such thing!" exclaimed Lucy. "My big brother says so." But she leaned down anyway to get a closer look.

THE sprite was lovely. She was very tiny, and wore a flowing, filmy gown of gray. The only colorful thing about her was her necklace of a single rainbow-colored jewel hanging upon a cobweb thread.

"This is a raindrop," she said, when she saw Lucy looking at it. "When it becomes too heavy we fall to earth to play in all the puddles. But when the sun comes out the raindrop gets smaller, then we are so light we can run up the sunbeams to the sky again."

Lucy was really interested now. But the school bell rang and she splashed out of the puddle and up the steps. She was so clumsy, do you know what she did? The puddle became a sea of crashing waves and the little rain sprite was washed up, up and up, right into one of Lucy's boots.

She spluttered and coughed and splashed around, and couldn't get out at all. Just in time, Lucy pulled the boots off to go into the classroom. By this time the rain sprite was angry indeed! "I'll teach her a lesson," she muttered. "She shouldn't have been in the puddle anyway."

She shook her long hair and tried to brush the mud from the lovely dress. Then she followed Lucy to her desk.

NOW, Lucy Red Mittens was just learning to write, and wasn't doing too well. To make things worse, the rain sprite leaped onto her pencil, and wriggled and pushed until Lucy made big squiggles all over the paper.

The teacher came down the aisle.

When she saw Lucy's work, she frowned. "I'm afraid you're not trying very hard, Lucy," she said.

"But I *am* trying!" Lucy cried. "My pencil just won't stop jiggling." The teacher shook her head and went back to her desk.

Lucy's eyes filled with tears and she put her head down on the desk top. A tinkling voice whispered in her ear, "There now, Miss Lucy Red Mittens! Maybe you'll stay out of puddles after this."

Through her tears Lucy saw the rain sprite. "H-how d-did you get here?" she whispered back.

"You know very well how I got here," cried the rain sprite. "I was washed into one of your boots when you splashed through my puddle." She went on in a severe little voice. "I jiggled your pencil and I'll keep on

unless you promise to stay out of those puddles."

"Oh, I promise," said Lucy.

"Gracious!" said the rain sprite. "The sun is out, and my raindrop is getting smaller. How will I get out of this classroom?"

"I'll help you," said Lucy, and she held up her hand to ask permission to open the window. "It's warm in here," she said to the teacher.

As Lucy opened the window a sunbeam touched the sill. Then Lucy saw a flash from the raindrop swinging on the sprite's neck as she ran up the sunbeam. Her small voice floated back and only Lucy heard. "I'll see you again some rainy day, Lucy. Remember about the puddles!"

From that day on, Lucy walked around the puddles instead of through them. V

Sheila's Buttons



Friends in Canada and U.S. have contributed to Sheila's button collection.

IF you talked to Sheila Bresee, of Westport, Ont., for a little while, she would very likely ask if you had any odd buttons to give away, because collecting buttons is her hobby.

In the autumn of 1954, the Home and School Association of Westport Public School decided to sponsor a hobby show, open to all grades, the following May. Sheila didn't have a hobby but she decided to collect as many different buttons as she could. At the first hobby show in May 1955, she won first prize with 700 buttons that she had collected in various ways. With her mother's help, she had sewn them on a panel.

Sheila exhibited her buttons at the second hobby show in 1956 and won first prize again for her display of 1,948 different buttons. She continued to add to her collection and for the show last year she had four panels, all of different design. Her collection now numbers over 4,000 buttons.

The buttons are sewn on panels, each measuring 2 feet by 5 feet, joined

together to form a folding screen. There are buttons of all shapes, colors and sizes. One complete panel contains buttons from the United States.

A PARTICULARLY beautiful button has an ivory inlay showing a sunrise. Another is of cloisonne in an intricate Oriental design. There are hand-painted buttons, some in the form of wheels. One has a boating scene; others picture flowers, ships, lover's knots, hearts, birds, animals, stars, and one came from her grandfather's baby clothes.

Sheila has received buttons from every province in Canada but Newfoundland.

She lives on a farm near Westport with her parents, her brothers Grant and Jim, and sister Joyce. Grant has a fine collection of different kinds of Canadian wood and leaves, also a collection of minerals and rocks. Joyce collects fancy bottles and has a cabinet containing a variety of 80.

The Bresee children all agree they have such fun with their hobbies that they plan to keep on with them. V

Continued from page 14

FAMILY FARM ESTATE

the premiums are usually paid up in 10, 20 or 30 years. This is why the annual premiums are higher than the straight life policy.

Because of the higher annual premiums, the cash surrender value of the limited payment life policy increases faster than the straight life policy.

4. **Endowment Policy:** This policy is designed for savings as well as for

protection. If the policyholder dies before a certain age—usually 65 years—the policy gives protection to his dependents. If the policyholder lives beyond age 65 the life insurance aspect of the policy expires, and instead he receives cash, either in a lump sum or in the form of monthly or yearly payments.

Endowment is the most expensive type of insurance to buy, but it has a

higher cash surrender value than any of the other types of insurance.

While every farm family is different, the straight life policy, either alone or in combination with the term policy, offers the best kind of insurance for most families. These two plans give reasonable protection in relation to cost. Straight life gives lifetime protection and term insurance gives added protection when, for example, the farmer may be faced with extra financial responsibilities for a limited period of time.

For families interested in savings as well as protection, the endowment

policy might be considered. However, the farmer should decide whether he wants to invest his savings in an insurance policy or in his farm business.

Where there is a large capital investment involved in a father-son partnership, it may be desirable for the son to take out an insurance policy on his father. If the father should die, the son could use the proceeds of the insurance policy to pay cash to the father's beneficiary, usually his wife. In this way, one can prevent the liquidation of the assets of a going farm business in the event of the death of one of the partners.

Gift Taxes

A FARMER should remember that gifts of property to his son are subject to a gift tax.

The law provides that a person may make a gift free of gift tax to any one person in a given year of up to \$4,000 or one-half of the taxable income of the preceding year, whichever is the greater. In addition to this a person may make as many gifts as he likes providing the gifts to each person do not exceed \$1,000.

It should be remembered that any gifts made within 3 years of the death of the donor will be added back to the value of the estate of the donor for the purposes of calculating estate taxes (originally succession duties).

On June 18, 1958, an amendment to Part IV of the Income Tax Act permits a person to make a "once-in-a-lifetime" gift of up to \$10,000 without being subject to the gift tax. This is in addition to the annual \$4,000 gift which is also permitted free of the gift tax.

The important thing to remember about gifts is that a farmer should not wait until the last moment to make a gift if a substantial amount of property is involved.

It is very important that a farmer register any gifts on his income tax return. This is an important record that may be needed in the settlement of his estate for estate tax purposes.

The Will

YOUR will is perhaps the most important document you will ever sign. It is a blueprint for the family's future.

A farmer needs to consider several aspects of his will:

1. Who is to be his chief beneficiary?

2. Is the will up to date?

3. Do the terms of the will properly express the wishes of the farm operator with respect to the disposition of his estate?

4. Finally, has a suitable executor been appointed?

The last point deserves further emphasis. It is common practice for the maker of a will to name his wife or a close friend as the sole executor of his estate. While the intention is good it is not always wise to do this. The person may not have had enough experience or training to deal with the complex problems of administering an estate. It would be a better plan to name the wife or close friend as a co-executor with a lawyer.

Here are a few things that an executor of an estate is expected to do:

- Locate and take possession of all property owned by the estate.

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FASTER, CHEAPER BROILER GROWTH

MORE AND BETTER EGGS

AUREOMYCIN Chlortetracycline Soluble has demonstrated over and over again that it is the poultrymen's most dependable profit producer.

Used in the drinking water, it helps increase chick livability and gets them on feed faster.

It is a fast, effective fighter against blue comb and CRD.

AUREOMYCIN Soluble helps get more eggs per bird by controlling disease and protecting your flock during stress periods.

Easy to use, and low in cost per treatment, it is your faithful ally in building and maintaining poultry health and profits.

A good feed containing AUREOMYCIN Chlortetracycline is also a dependable, profitable way to maintain poultry health.

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DEPEND ON AUREOMYCIN SOLUBLE TO:

- reduce early mortality—Increase livability
- get chicks on feed faster
- stimulate feed intake
- promote more efficient feed conversion
- maintain weight gains
- fight disease
- help produce more eggs
- protect during stress periods

CYANAMID

CYANAMID OF CANADA LIMITED

- Prepare and file an inventory of all property connected with the estate.
- Collect money due the estate.
- Pay debts in order as prescribed by law.
- Manage the business until the estate is settled.
- Calculate and pay taxes.
- Distribute the estate.
- Make a final accounting to the court.

The will should be drafted with the help of a lawyer. There are several reasons for this. For example, money may be saved if the will is drawn up after careful consideration has been given to such factors as the gift tax, estate tax and the creation of a life estate for the wife to avoid double taxation in the case of a large estate.

A Basic Herd

It is possible for farmers engaged in livestock production to establish a "basic" herd. Once a basic herd has been established it is possible for a farmer to reduce his basic herd by sale and not have the proceeds from such a sale subject to income tax.

This aspect of the basic herd is extremely important at the time of the death of the farm operator. Any income arising from the sale of the basic herd at the death of the operator is exempt from income tax.

In the event of the death of a taxpayer who was eligible to apply, but had not done so, application must be made by his executor or his administrator within 6 months of the date of death of such taxpayer.

New Estate Tax Act

Prior to Jan. 1, 1959, all estates worth over \$50,000 were subject to succession duties. At the last session of Parliament, however, legislation was established to replace the Succession Duties Act with the new Estate Tax Act.

Under the old Succession Duties Act the widow received an exemption of \$20,000. A further \$5,000 exemption was allowed for each dependent child.

Under the new Estate Tax Act, a widow is allowed an exemption of \$60,000 and each dependent child \$10,000.

To illustrate, let us suppose that a farmer died leaving property worth \$100,000 to his widow and one dependent child. The total exemption in this example would be \$70,000. This would leave \$30,000 subject to the estate tax.

Several things should be noted about the new Estate Tax Act.

If a wife holds a life insurance policy on her husband at the time of his death, the proceeds of the policy are exempt from the estate tax. It is possible for a wife to have paid the insurance premiums with money furnished by her husband without suffering estate tax liability on the proceeds of the policy.

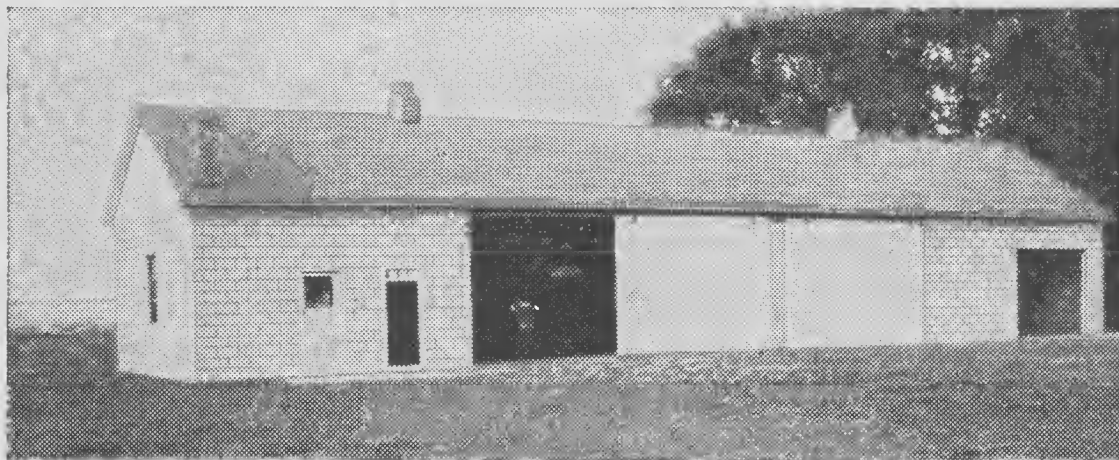
It must be determined, however, that the wife did in fact own and control the insurance policy. The test of whether the wife "owns" the policy or not is her power to change the

beneficiary, to pledge the policy as security for any purpose, to borrow from the insurer on the security of the policy, or to cancel, surrender or assign the policy.

It might also be noted that where a husband and wife hold property as "joint tenants," only the husband's half of the property is subject to estate tax at the time of the husband's death. The exemption on the wife's half share of the property, however, does not hold if the wife received her half share of the joint tenancy arrange-

ment as a gift from the husband within 3 years of his death. The gift is taxable in such a case, subject to a refund of any gift tax paid in excess of the amount of estate tax payable.

One final thing should be noted about the new Estate Tax Act. Every will should contain clear provisions as to how the estate tax is to be apportioned among the beneficiaries if it is intended that the "residue" of the estate should not be reduced by tax payments. For example, suppose a farmer with an estate worth \$100,000,

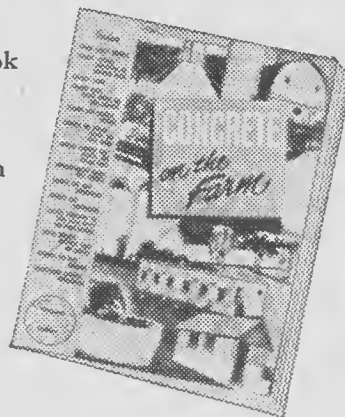


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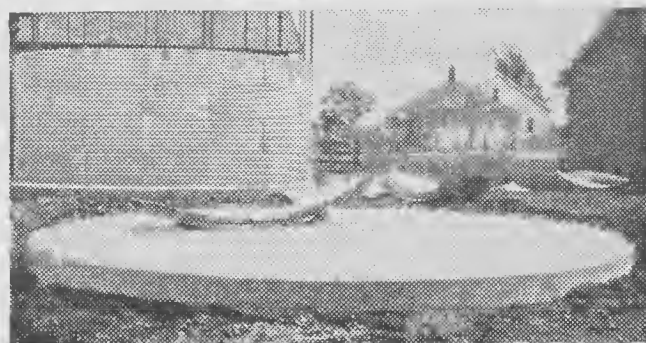
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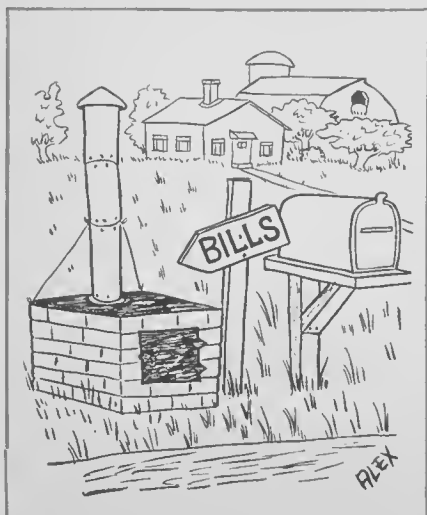
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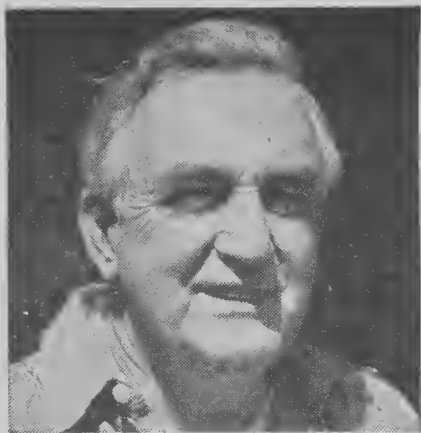
Please send free book "Concrete on the Farm".

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Tom Eldridge

30 years a happy farmer

"I've been farming 30 years, and I hope to go on for 30 more. But I wouldn't stay for 30 minutes without inside conveniences.

"I like the work, and I like the results, and I can put up with the weather. But I'm tired and dirty at night, and a shower makes me feel human again. And my wife is in love with that modernized kitchen."

Any farm homemaker who wants better living and wants information on how to install running water and on modernization, can write to Emco, London, for free information.

Department CG5-2,
EMCO LIMITED,
London, Ontario.

Please send me information about Duro Water Systems, and about Emco's OHI Budget Plan.

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Address.....

Plan farm production to produce maximum returns. Watch GUIDE-POSTS market forecasts, page 10.

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NFZ Ointment is "unconditionally guaranteed" to be the best Mastitis Ointment you've ever used. If you don't agree, your money will be cheerfully refunded. NFZ Ointment contains the new, more powerful chemical NITROFURAZONE that kills a broader range of mastitis germs faster. Since mastitis germs do not develop resistance to NFZ, it works where out-dated antibiotics have failed—it's far more dependable. Try it today and see for yourself how quickly it acts to clean up even the most difficult cases.

Single Treatment **\$1.00**
Herd Pack (6 tubes) **\$5.00**

At your drug or feed store

left \$25,000 to each of two sons over 21 years, and the remainder to his wife. It is possible for the wife's share of the estate (the residue) to be reduced by the amount of the estate tax owing on the property passed to the two sons, unless the husband specified otherwise in his will.

Trust Services

A TRUST is an agreement whereby the person who establishes the trust gives his property to a trustee for the benefit of his beneficiaries.

For example, a farmer may turn over his property to a trust company who will manage and control his estate for the benefit of his wife and children.

Today, people of modest means, as well as people of wealth, are employing trust service to help them safeguard what they own, to settle their estates, and to manage property they leave for the benefit of others.

One of the important uses of the trust service is to safeguard and manage property for children under 21 years of age.

One of the more common types of trust arrangements is the testamentary trust. This type of trust is created under a will and does not become operative until the death of the person setting up the trust.

The testamentary trust may have provisions such as the following: income is made available to the widow for her lifetime and later for her children, provision being made for a final distribution of the estate among the children as provided in the will; a son's inheritance may be protected until he has gained experience and maturity.

Another common type of trust is the life insurance trust. In some cases where there are substantial amounts of life insurance, it may be advisable to create a trust fund with the proceeds. A trust company could be appointed to handle the trust fund with instructions to provide an income to the widow as long as she lived, after which the remainder of the insurance fund would be distributed among the children.

There are many advantages to a trust. In the case of a widow, a trust may free her from the responsibility and worry involved in the investment and administration of the trust fund, which can be entrusted to other, more experienced hands.

It is obviously undesirable to bequeath or devise property directly to a minor, because a minor cannot receive or manage his or her property. Such a gift requires the appointment of a guardian.

Steps in Estate Planning

As a final summary here are the steps you would take in planning your estate:

1. Establish a program for your retirement and financial security, during old age. Weigh the pros and cons of investing spare savings in the farm business as compared to bonds or annuities.

2. Review your life insurance program from the standpoint of protection and savings.

3. Review the contents and provisions of your will with your lawyer.

4. Anticipate any gifts you are likely to make and how the gift tax may be involved.

5. If your farm estate is relatively large, find out how the estate tax may affect your estate when you pass on.

6. If you are a livestock producer, find out what advantages there are in setting up a basic herd.

7. Examine the advantages and disadvantages of husband and wife, or father and son, holding the farm property as joint tenants.

8. Review the possibility of using the services of a trust company, particularly where children under 21 years of age are involved.

Farm estate planning is not easy. However, it is so important to the average farm family that every effort should be made to learn as much as possible about the problems and principles involved. There is a tremendous scope on the part of the agricultural extension services in Canada to advise farmers on matters connected with farm estate planning. V

What Farm Organizations Are Doing

(Continued from page 10)

grades of those products coming under price support;

• Give producers representation on the Milk Control Board;

• Enforce livestock trucking regulations;

• Use its influence to have support prices on hogs equalized in all provinces;

• Reduce the license fee on all farm trucks and automobiles 5 years or older to one-half the regular fee;

• Ban daylight saving by legislation or, in the alternative, conduct a plebiscite at the time of the next provincial election;

• Penalize members of the legislature for absenteeism and to increase the quorum of the house from 10 to 20;

• Make financial assistance available to all disabled people qualifying under a means test;

• Provide grants for construction of schools for retarded children in regional areas.

The brief expressed concern at the spread of vertical integration and suggested more horizontal integration of farm commodities through the co-operative movement tied in with producer-controlled marketing boards at provincial, regional and national levels.

It also recommended "sound price support through deficiency payments with individual application of maximum limits . . . administered in conjunction with a co-operative or marketing board operation."

The MFU reaffirmed its opposition to yellow margarine; asked for more durable license plates; predator control by payment of bounties; restoration of the erysipelas serum program to hog producers; increased timber quotas; and television service to northern Manitoba. V

MFA STRIKES OUT AT FREIGHT HIKE

The Manitoba Federation of Agriculture, through its president, S. E. Ransom, restated its opposition to the recent and to any proposed increases in freight rates before a meeting to discuss the subject, which was called by the Manitoba Transportation Commission.

Such increases only tighten the cost-price squeeze in which the farmer and the whole economy of Manitoba is caught, Mr. Ransom declared. He pointed out that Manitoba farmers are primarily concerned with three categories of traffic, namely:

• Local traffic to and from the main distribution centers, involving distances of 200 miles or less.

• Movement between Manitoba distribution centers and the main Canadian centers of population in Vancouver and in the Montreal-Toronto-Windsor area. They involve distances of about 1,200 to 1,400 miles.

• Grain movements to Fort William and Port Arthur.

Any proposal for a change in the rate structure, Mr. Ransom continued, must therefore be measured against the effect on these three kinds of movement as compared to effects of movements on other distances which are of importance to other areas in Canada.

The short distance movements, Mr. Ransom states, are important in all areas, but Manitoba is unique in the importance of the 1,200- to 1,400-mile movements. The MFA is, therefore, cautious in endorsing any new principle of rate construction until it is demonstrated that the proposal will benefit long-haul traffic.

The statement also pointed out that there is no proof that the Crow's Nest Pass rates are unprofitable, and it is not correct to consider these rates as a subsidy at the present time. V

N.S. FEDERATION ELECTS RITCEY

Murray Ritcey, Cole Harbor, was elected president of the Nova Scotia Federation of Agriculture at the 63rd annual meeting in Truro in January, succeeding Ross Hill, Anslow. Mrs. Nadine Archibald continues as secretary-treasurer and Gordon Woodman, Grand Pre, is vice-president.

The new co-operatively owned abattoir in Nova Scotia and the need to provide it with enough hogs to keep it operating efficiently provided delegates with much discussion material. A panel group chaired by J. Howard MacKichan, discussed all phases of hog production, from technical advice to the problems of finance and management. That was followed by a question and answer period. V

FUA RECOMMENDS FREIGHT RATE MEET

A conference to include all segments of Canada's economy to discuss equitable freight rates has been recommended by the Farmers' Union of Alberta. In a wire to Prime Minister John Diefenbaker, the FUA recommended such a conference to be representative of all groups in Canada, non-political in nature and aimed at equalizing responsibility irrespective of the groups affected. The FUA believe such a conference will clarify the position of various groups within the economy on the freight rate structure. V

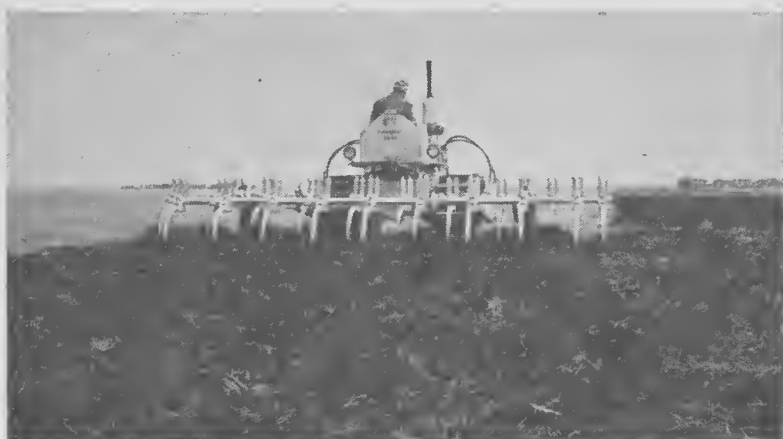
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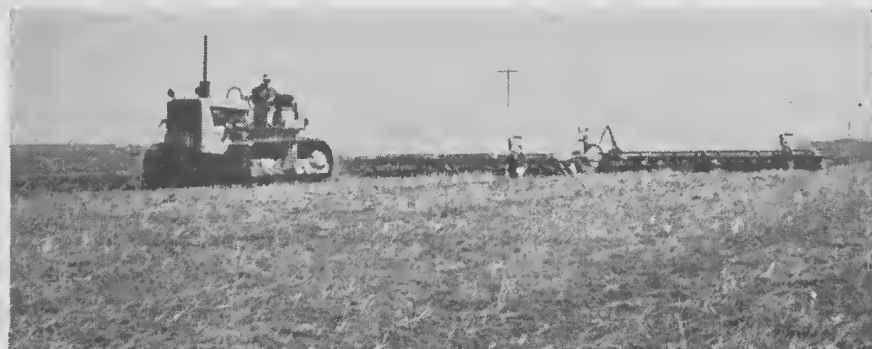
for William Galbraith, Rasser, Manitoba

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WHAT'S HAPPENING

(Continued from page 8)

ship and organization and proper conduct of meetings.

Funds will be raised by direct appeal to FUA members by junior FUA directors. ✓

FARM INCOME WENT UP IN 1958

Cash income in 1958 from the sale of farm products, plus income from cash advances and participation payments on the previous years' prairie grain crops, amounted to \$2,808 million, according to the preliminary estimate of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This was 5 per cent above the 1957 total, and \$51 million short of the all-time high set in 1952.

The increase in cash farm income was due largely to higher returns from the sale of livestock and animal products. Supplementary payments for 1958 came to \$61 million, compared with only \$2 million for 1957. This increase is attributed mainly to the Western Grain Producers Acreage Payment, as well as larger P.F.A.A. payments.

Increases in cash farm income were recorded in all provinces, with Ontario and Alberta showing the largest gains. In supplementary payments, Saskatchewan was easily the biggest gainer, with \$31,860,000 more than in 1957. ✓

Continued from page 13

FEDERATION AT THE CROSSROADS

examples, but these two serve to illustrate the point.

Delegates also supported resolutions dealing with the development of a Canadian surplus disposal program, renewed efforts for the establishment of a World Food Bank, and a deficiency payment program for grain producers to meet the extraordinary and difficult circumstances of this large section of the membership.

SPECIAL mention should be made of resolutions dealing with general freight rates, the settlement of labor-management disputes, vertical integration, trade and inflation, because, in addition to the resolutions already mentioned, these were given emphasis by the delegate body.

Freight Rates. The resolution preamble pointed out that freight rates make up a large part of farm costs. Agriculture, and the extremities of the country in particular, bear a disproportionate share of freight rate increases. There have been 13 freight rate increases in the last 10 years. For these and other reasons the meeting agreed to take the following action:

1. To strongly protest the granting of the recent 17 per cent increase, and to request the Federal Government to do anything possible to prevent another increase in freight rates.

2. To commend the Government's

intention to make a study of the inequities in the freight rate structure of Canadian railways, and to suggest that the study should assess what parts of the railways' operations are losing money.

3. To ask the Federal Government to reverse their decision on the 17 per cent increase, and, instead, subsidize the railways until such time as the investigation into railway operations is completed.

Settlement of Labor-Management Disputes. After a lengthy debate a resolution was passed in amended form calling for revision of the Federal labor laws to provide that, in cases involving public services under Federal jurisdiction and in cases of perishable agricultural commodities, disputes between labor and management be settled by legal process, and failing settlement in this manner the dispute be referred to tribunal appointed by the Parliament of Canada—the decision of such tribunal to be binding upon all parties concerned. It was also recommended that similar provision be made in the laws of the various provinces covering their areas of jurisdiction.

Vertical Integration. Throughout the meeting the trend to increased vertical integration in agriculture kept

coming up repeatedly. It was obvious that a large number of delegates were deeply disturbed by this development. There was general agreement that vertical integration was here to stay, but that it could pose a very real threat to the family farm and the rural community, and result in the farmer becoming virtually a share-cropper which would be something better or something worse than a hired man.

Premier T. C. Douglas of the Province of Saskatchewan, in delivering a spirited address to the convention luncheon, commented on vertical integration in agriculture in the following words: "We are not going to stop it by wailing about it. We can only guide it and direct it. The only answer to vertical integration is for farmers themselves, through their co-operatives, to control off-farm aspects of the agricultural industry."

Mr. Douglas went on to point out that in his view this meant controlling the transportation, handling, processing, packaging and marketing of farm products.

The resolution passed at the meeting pointed out that vertical integration can have a crippling effect on the individual farmer by causing serious overproduction, and resolved that this matter is one that merits careful study by farm organizations, departments of agriculture and the co-operative movement.

Trade. Delegates considered and passed several resolutions on trade and tariffs which are summarized later. However, it is significant that

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they reaffirmed at this time, in the strongest terms possible the farmers' traditional position on trade. The general resolution which passed unanimously read as follows:

BE IT RESOLVED that the CFA declares its firm belief that many social and economic benefits accrue to the citizens of those countries which aggressively encourage the exchange of goods and services with other countries; and would respectfully urge the Canadian Government to persistently work toward elimination of all possible restrictions on international trade.

Inflation. This subject was also mentioned repeatedly on the floor of the meeting as contributing to the ever-increasing costs of farm purchases, and as being a threat to the general economy of Canada. Delegates resolved to request the Federal Government to take the necessary steps to halt inflation, bearing in mind whilst doing so that agricultural producers have not contributed to or been responsible for the present inflationary trend in the Canadian economy.

Resolutions

AS is customary at CFA annual meetings, resolutions emanating from the Eastern and Western Conferences of member bodies, and from commodity groups, represent the main business brought before the delegates at the 3 days of public sessions. Nearly 100 resolutions in all came up for consideration. The more important of these not already referred to are

highlighted in the briefest of terms in what follows. Many of them served as a basis for the CFA presentation to the Federal Government, which was made following the annual meeting by the Executive of the organization.

POULTRY AND EGGS. Only four resolutions were debated on matters of direct concern to poultry meat and egg producers. The first of these called on the Canada Department of Agriculture to investigate the possibility of selling eggs by weight rather than by the dozen, and that if this appeared to be an advantage, consideration be given to amending Canadian egg standards so that this practice can be followed.

Unanimous decision was reached to request that the Canadian tariff on poultry meat be amended to put it on the same basis as that which prevails in the United States. If implemented, the tariff rate on both sides of the border would then be 12½ per cent, with a minimum of 5 cents per pound on all eviscerated poultry.

A third resolution called on the Federal Government to retain its policy of import control on turkeys from the U.S. where large supplies were expected. It was pointed out that this was not intended to mean a straight embargo, but rather that imports be controlled so as to prevent oversupply of the market from causing extremely low price levels in Canada.

The fourth resolution, asking that egg price supports be returned to a uniform basis at all marketing centers across the country, was defeated.

LIVESTOCK. Livestock diseases, the maintenance of cattle export markets, and price stabilization on hogs were among the resolutions brought before the meeting.

Considerable concern was expressed that both livestock and poultry disease problems were becoming more serious. Resolutions were passed calling for: (1) A greatly extended research program into livestock and poultry diseases. (2) Work to be done by technicians under the supervision of a qualified veterinarian in order to speed up the extension of the Bang's and T.B. free area programs in Canada, and that T.B. ear tags be properly attached in all cases to assure against loss. (3) Federal and provincial government assistance in carrying out a program to help those who encountered danger and losses caused by rabies. Specifically, the delegates agreed to ask for payments of compensation on animals destroyed by rabies; payments to cover the cost of inoculation of persons exposed to the disease; the supplying of serum free of charge to veterinarians for domestic stock; and, the bringing of rabies under the Canada Contagious Disease Act.

Since pressures were building up in the United States to have restrictions placed on the import of Canadian cattle, delegates agreed to ask the Federal Government to do all in its power to have the reciprocal trade arrangements on cattle maintained.

Delegates discussed and passed three hog resolutions. It was agreed to recommend that the support price

on hogs be maintained at present levels, basis Montreal and Toronto, with more favorable price differentials at recognized market centers across Canada. A second resolution asked that the support price on hogs in Western Canada be applied to market centers at the average of those markets, and at a level of not less than 80 per cent of the average price for the previous 10 years. A third resolution requested that, in view of the trend to contract production of hogs, serious consideration be given to the possibility of applying a system of deficiency payments to hog producers under the Price Stabilization Act.

DAIRYING. Delegates passed resolutions covering the following requests to the Federal Government:

- To set the 1959-60 support prices on butter at not less than 64¢ lb.; on skim milk powder spray process at 15¢, and on roller at 13¢ per lb.; and, on cheese at 35¢ per lb., basis No. 1.

- To subsidize the export of whole milk powder by at least 10¢ per lb. to enable manufacturers to compete on the export market.

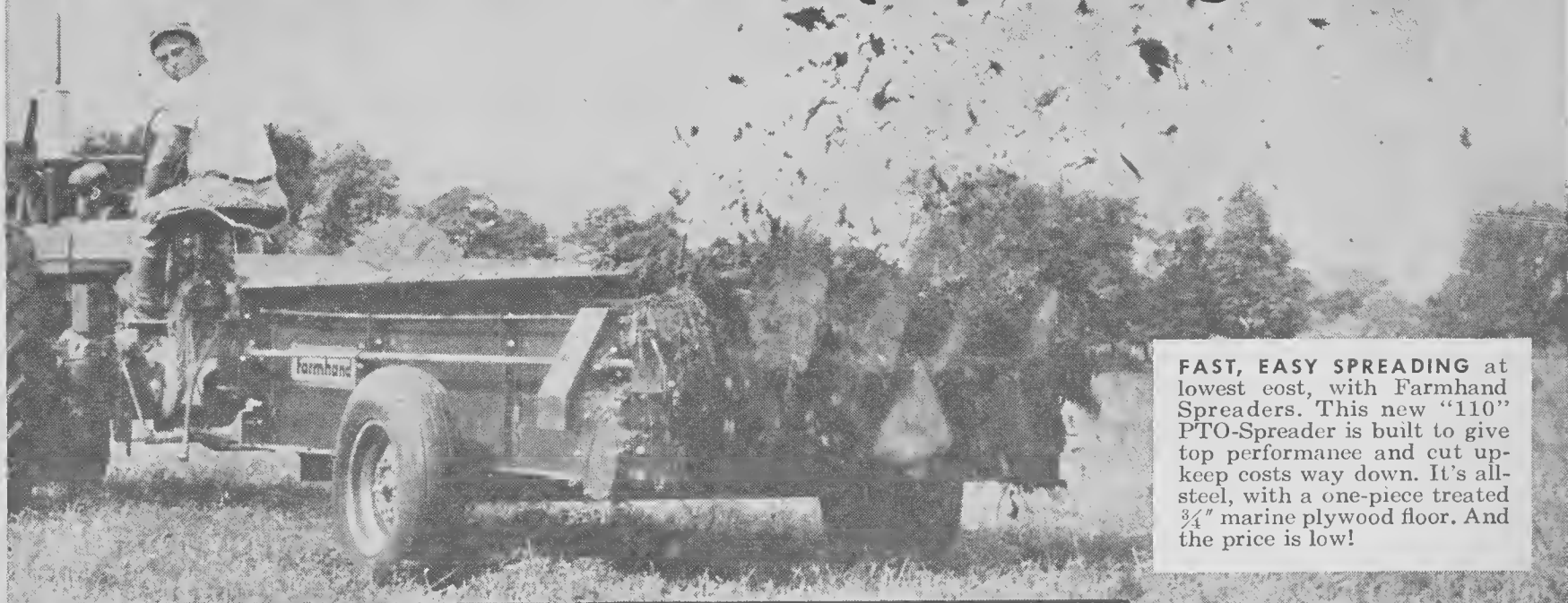
- To require the product labelled "milk bread" to contain a minimum of 4 per cent skim milk powder, and that the contents be stated on the wrapper.

- To abolish milk powder quotas at plants now in operation.

- To negotiate larger quotas with the United States for mature cheddar cheese.

Other dairying resolutions called for increased efforts in organizing school
(Continued over leaf)

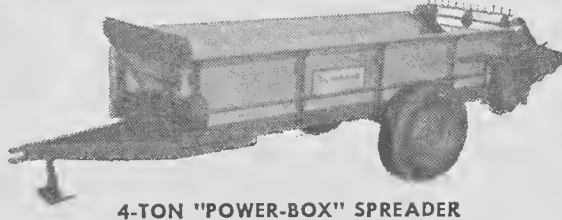
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milk programs in co-operation with fluid milk organizations; that efforts be continued to have a substantial duty applied to edible oils, or edible oil-bearing seeds entering Canada to be used in replacing butterfat; and, to urge dairy farmers to avoid unusual expansion in their production operations at this time so as to avoid the ill effects which might result from oversupply.

GRAIN. A resolution was unanimously carried in support of continuing negotiations with the Government of Canada to obtain deficiency payments on wheat, oats and barley delivered to the Canadian Wheat Board in the crop years 1955-56, 1956-57, 1957-58, and that urgent action be taken to seek assistance for the Western grain grower to raise his income to a parity level.

The CFA renewed its stand on the value of renegotiating the International Wheat Agreement and in endorsing the Canadian Wheat Board as sole marketing agency for all grains, including flax and rye which are not included at present.

Delegates also recommended the establishment of a price for wheat used for domestic human consumption at parity levels, and that the proceeds from such domestic sales be paid to the producer only on a basic marketing quota that would provide for this domestic supply. They also agreed to ask the government to pay all the storage charges on grain held in commercial storage.

Costs of current price concessions allowed Canadian flour millers to permit them to compete with the U.S. subsidy program are now being borne by producers. Delegates agreed to protest this method and to recommend the subsidy be paid from the Federal Treasury.

TRANSPORTATION AND FREIGHT RATES. In addition to the policy on this subject already referred to, resolutions were passed calling for:

1. Toll-free shipment of grain through the St. Lawrence Seaway;
2. The continuation of the Crow's Nest Pass Agreement;
3. Support for the Hudson Bay Route Association in its request to the Federal Government for more storage and handling facilities, more ship berths, and better harbor facilities at the Port of Churchill; and,
4. The continuation of the feed freight assistance policy on feed grains and feed grain products, and that such a policy be embodied in permanent legislation.

SOCIAL WELFARE. Unemployment insurance for farm labor, a health insurance program and old age pensions all came before the meeting for discussion.

Delegates agreed to press for the extension of unemployment insurance benefits to farm labor employed in those sections of agriculture where a demand for it has been clearly established. They reaffirmed CFA policy which calls upon the Federal Government to institute a complete health insurance program, including an expansion of hospital insurance coverage to include nursing home services, mental hospitals and T.B. sanatoriums.

(Please turn to page 86)

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They also agreed to support the position that, in addition to the present old age pension plan, Canada should have a Federally sponsored old age contributory pension plan for farmers and other self-employed people.

TRADE AND TARIFFS. Main resolutions under this heading called on the Federal Government to take steps in various ways to expand trade. Specifically, they asked the government to continue its efforts to establish a World Food Bank; provide as much technical assistance as possible of the kind tendered under the Colombo Plan; and, develop programs to open up new markets, increase sales in existing markets and to inaugurate an organized food disposal program for Canada.

CREDIT AND FINANCING. Widespread agreement was evident when votes were taken on resolutions dealing with these subjects. Delegates called on the Federal Government to:

- Extend Farm Improvement Loan privileges now enjoyed by the chartered banks to Credit Unions;

- Set up an institution similar to the Industrial Development Bank from which farm marketing boards and co-operatives could borrow money to facilitate their programs;

- Bring under one administration the Farm Loan Board and Veterans' Land Act administration; the new administration to be financed by the Government with supervision at cost.

Delegates also agreed to give support to the efforts of various other organizations to organize a co-operative chartered bank, so that rural credit unions will be more effective in serving their farmer and rural community patrons.

OTHER RESOLUTIONS. These additional resolutions were passed by the delegate body:

- That an all-risk crop insurance scheme be made available involving Federal, provincial, and producer participation;

- That the Federal and provincial governments intensify bail suppression research;

- That the Federal Government should recognize Mainland China;

- That all legitimate steps possible be taken to suppress the use of sales methods and gimmicks which would increase the price of consumer goods;

- That the CFA explore ways and means of establishing a farm policy research organization;

- That the CFA request the National Film Board to establish an agricultural film section;

- That large farm machinery companies be requested to standardize wheel sizes;

- That the CFA support the movement for the limitation and final abolition of Daylight Saving Time;

- That the CFA recommend no change in the celebration of Dominion Day on July 1;

- That wider use be made of television broadcasting in the food and agriculture field; and,

- That the Federal government be asked to take whatever action is necessary to encourage suitable persons to emigrate to Canada with a view to assisting in the long-term development and prosperity of our country.



Hi Folks:

Just about everybody at our end of the valley went into town when they held open house at the new school. Well, sir, we may be falling behind the Russians when it comes to producing scientists and engineers, but I'll bet we're away up on top as far as building fancy schools is concerned. Why they even have what you might call "psychological" colors on the wall, which are calculated to make a kid perk up whenever he feels a bit out of sorts.

"Nowadays they know how important it is for a student to be in tune with his or her environment," one of the teachers explained to me. "Colors influence our thoughts more than we imagine, you know."

Yes, sir, believe it or not, they tell me some kids could develop a powerful complex unless their little eyes are allowed to feast on a certain shade of sky-blue pink. And a kid with a complex is just liable to dislike everybody and everything—including his schoolwork.

Complexes weren't made too much of when I went to school. Like these Chinese Communists, they were there all right, but nobody would recognize them. Every time I felt a spell of this dislike for schoolwork coming on—

Rural Route

Letter

which was often—the teacher just called me a lazy so-and-so. Nobody told him he should've had a painter in to re-do the schoolroom walls.

Our teacher's name was Bennett, by the way, and he must've been some relation to the Prime Minister of that day, who was called Richard "the blasting" Bennett, for this fella used to blast us something awful all the time. When you didn't feel like thinking very hard—which was also often—he used to come up alongside of you and massage the side of your head with his bare knuckles. After a bit, the blood would start to circulate and you'd commence to think like wildfire.

I remember my dad being very put out when Mr. Bennett neglected to mark our conduct on our report cards, so he went to see him about it.

"A person likes to know if his kids are behaving," he complained.

"All my students behave," Mr. Bennett said grimly. "I see to that!"

Of course, this wasn't what you might call progressive education, but most of us managed to progress from one grade to another until finally we won free of it, only to find that those were the best days after all.

Yours,

PETE WILLIAMS.

The Tillers

by JIM ZILVERBERG

